

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1745.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stampd Edition, 5d.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will give a COURSE of LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having special reference to the Application of the Science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture and Agriculture. The Lectures will commence on Friday Morning, April 19th, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 11s. 6d.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head-Master—T. HEWITT KEY, A.M.
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 9th of April, for new Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places without fail on Wednesday, the 10th, at a Quarter-past Nine o'clock. The Hours of Attendance are from a Quarter-past Nine to Three on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.
Fee for the Term, 6s.
The Subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Drawing, and, for extra fees, Gymnastics and Fencing.
Prospectuses and further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAR. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
March 29th, 1861.

EVENING LECTURES on GEOLOGY, at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street.

Mr. WASHINGTON W. SMYTH, M.A. F.R.S., will COMMENCE a course of TEN LECTURES on GEOLOGY on MONDAY, 12th April, at Eight o'clock; to be continued on each succeeding Thursday and Monday Evening, at the same hour.—Tickets for the whole Course, price 1s., may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology.
FRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, F.R.S., will COMMENCE a Course of THIRTY-SIX LECTURES on PHYSICS, at the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street, on MONDAY, 13th April, at Two P.M.; to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Monday, at the same hour.—Fee for the Course, 10s.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITIONS of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUITS, Wednesdays, May 22, June 12, and July 13, to be obtained at the Gardens, by Orders from Fellows or Members of the Society. Price, on or before May 11, 4s.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL DINNER of the CORPORATION will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of May.

HAROLD LUTHER, D.D. d'AUMALE in the Chair.
The Stewards will be announced in future Advertisements.
OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.
4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

The HEAD-MASTERSHIP of the ENGLISH SCHOOL will be VACANT on the 1st of Oct. next, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. BISHOP. The number of Pupils at present attending the Day School is 210; and, in the Master's House, there is accommodation for at least 90 Boarders. Candidates are to forward Testimonials at School, and other qualifications on or before the 7th of May, to William Simms, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, who will furnish the conditions of holding the appointment, with other information, on application after the 7th inst.
W. J. C. ALLEN, Secretary.
Belfast, 7th March, 1861.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY (FOR PROMOTING THE KNOWLEDGE OF ART).

On View daily from Ten till Five, a Collection of reduced Water-colour copies, made for publication, from Frescoes, by Masaccio, Pinturicchio, Francia, and other Italian Masters, including the series in the Brancacci Chapel at Florence, and that in the Library of the Cathedral at Siena.
Admission Free.
Annual Subscription to the Society, 12s.
Annual Publication for 1860.—Two Chromo-lithographs after D. Ghirlandajo, with Memoir by Mr. Layard, and two Wood Engravings after Giotto, with Memoir by Mr. Ruskin.
For Prospectuses, and List of Works on Sale, apply to Mr. MATYARD, Assistant-Secretary, 54, Old Bond-street, London.
JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—THIRD SEASON, 1861.—THE SECOND CONCERT (Orchestral and Choral) will take place, at St. James's Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 10, at half-past Eight punctually.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Programme: Part I. Mendelssohn's Cantata, "The First Walpurgis Night" (The Eve of the First of May). Part II. Beethoven's Symphony, No. 4, in B-flat. Op. 60; Spohr's Sonata, "Si lo sento" (Faust); John Barnett's Trio, "Father's Look" (Fair Rosamond); Macfarren's Overture (Cherry Chase). Vocalists: Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. George Ferren and Mr. Weiss. Pianist, Mr. John Francis Barnett.—A limited number of Tickets for the Gallery, at 3s. 6d. each, to be had of Messrs. Cramer & Co. 301, Regent-street, and at St. James's Hall.
CHARLES SALAMAN, Hon. Sec.
30, Baker-street, Portman-square.

NATIONAL ART-UNION. SUBSCRIPTION, FIVE SHILLINGS.

Entitling to one chance in the DRAWING on 30th May. All the funds, save working expenses, allotted for Prizes. Head Office—30, Strand, W.C., where Prospectuses and every information may be obtained.
City Branch—21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
The LISTS will CLOSE on the 30th instant.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.

LEEDS MEETING, July 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.
ENTRIES of Implements, Wool, Flax, Cheese and Butter close on the 1st of MAY, and of Live Stock on the 1st of JUNE.
Prize Sheets and Forms for Entries may be had on application to H. HALL, DARE, Secretary.
19, Hanover-square, London, W.

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street.

THE WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS of the MEMBERS of the ROYAL INSTITUTION will be resumed on FRIDAY, April 12, at Eight o'clock.
The following Courses will be delivered after Easter:—
R. Owen, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S., will resume his Course 'On the Comparative Anatomy, Physiology and Fossil Remains of the Class Fishes,' on Tuesday, April 5.
J. Tyndall, Esq. F.R.S., will resume his Course 'On Electricity,' on Thursday, April 11.
Prof. Helmholtz, of Heidelberg, will deliver two Lectures 'On Musical Acoustics, and on the Physiological and Psychological Causes of Musical Harmony and Discord,' on Monday and Wednesday, April 8 and 10.
Six Lectures, by John Hullah, Esq., 'On the History of Modern Music,' commencing Tuesday, April 30.
Six Lectures, by William Penzance, Esq. F.G.S., 'On the Derivation Age of the World,' commencing Thursday, May 2.
Five Lectures, by James FERGUSON, Esq., Taylorian Professor, Oxford, &c., 'On the Science of Language,' commencing Saturday, April 13.
The above Lectures will begin at Three o'clock in the afternoon. Terms for the Acoustical Course, Half-a-Guinea; for the other Courses, a Guinea each, or Two Guineas for all the Courses.
H. BENGE JONES, Hon. Sec.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION, 9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.
NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Half-a-Crown each, admit at all times, and to all the Lectures.
First Lecture for Tuesday, April 30th, at Eight o'clock—'Architecture in London,' by A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq. F.R.S., &c.
Second Lecture, by James FERGUSON, Esq., F.R.S., &c., 30, Langham-place.
JAMES EDMISTON, F.R.A.S., Hon. Sec.
5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE and LITERATURE.—INSTRUCTION for LADIES.—EASTER INSCRIPTION.—

Water-Colour Painting, &c.—Mr. Edward A. Goodall.
Figure Drawing, Modelling, &c.—Mr. W. K. Shenton.
English Language and Literature—Rev. Philip Smith, B.A.
French—Professor Mariette.
German—Dr. Chr. Schuler.
Italian—Signor G. Volpe.
Latin—History—Rev. C. Boutell, M.A.
Physical Geography, Arithmetic and Mathematics—Herr A. Sonnenschein.
Botany—Dr. Chr. Dresser.
Physiology, &c.—Dr. E. Lawkender.
Chemistry applied to Arts and Manufactures—Dr. D. S. Price.
Piano-forte—Mr. J. Benedict, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. E. Prout, &c.
Singing—Signor M. Garcia, Madame R. Street, Miss Whyte.
Part-Singing—Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. J. G. Calcott.
Dancing, &c.—M. Louis d'Evigle.
Prospectus, with every information, can be obtained in the Office of the Literary Department (near Byzantine Court), where only can Pupils be inscribed.
By order of the Committee.
F. K. J. SHEXTON, Supt. Literary Dept.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—On WEDNESDAY, May 1st, 1861, a GREAT FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE (preparatory to the Great Triennial Musical Festival of 1862) of HAYDN'S CREATION.

The Band and Chorus will consist of nearly Three Thousand Performers. The Band will comprise the usual Instrumental Orchestra of the Sacred Harmonic Society, aided by numerous Professors and Amateurs of eminence; the Chorus will consist of the 1,800 voices of the London Amateur Division of the Handel Festival Choir, with numerous additions from the Professional Choirs, the Cathedral, Provincial and Continental Choral Societies, &c.
The entire Musical Arrangements are undertaken by the Sacred Harmonic Society. Conductor, Mr. Costa.
The Oratorio will commence at Three o'clock.
Admission Tickets (if purchased on or before Monday, the 29th April), 2s.; by payment at the Doors on the Day of the Festival, 7s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, arranged in Blocks, as at the Handel Festival, in the Area and Corner Galleries, 5s. extra, except the Front Row of Galleries, which will be issued at Half-a-Guinea. Early application is recommended to secure Reserved Seats in the forward Blocks.
Tickets will be ready for issue at Ten o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, the 9th April, at the Crystal Palace, and at 3, Exeter Hall, where also Plans of the Seats may be inspected. Chquees or Post-office Orders to be made payable to the order of GEORGE GROVE.
* The New Season Tickets will admit on this occasion, subject to the usual regulations; they will be ready for issue at the same time.
By order,
GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.
April 6, 1861.

HYDE PARK GALLERY for YOUNG LADIES.

31, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.
Visitor—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord BISHOP of LONDON.
President—The Right Hon. the EARL of CARLISLE.
The EASTER TERM will COMMENCE for the JUNIOR DEPARTMENT, on MONDAY, April 8th; for the SENIOR DEPARTMENT, on FRIDAY, April 16th.—Prospectuses and all particulars can be obtained on application at the College.
E. A. GATTIE, Dean of the College.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—GERMAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE.—Herr T. W. APPEL, Professor of Languages and Author of several Works on German Literature, GIVES INSTRUCTION in GERMAN, on moderate terms, and reads German Classics with young Gentlemen, to prepare them for the Examinations.—9, Sussex-place, South Kensington, W.

SECRETARY WANTED out of LONDON.

Required to be well educated, and unmarried. The duties are partly in connexion with hotel business.—Apply, by letter, to B. H. B., 33, King-street, Covent-garden.

A MARRIED MEDICAL MAN, with first-class Testimonials, and of considerable experience, wishing to emigrate, is desirous of meeting with a COLONIAL APPOINTMENT in any settled and thriving Colony, in which he might meet with a GENTLEMAN'S DAUGHTER nearly the same age, to educate with her, under an excellent Governor. Two sisters would not be objected to. References exchanged.—Address Mrs. S., Post-Office, Scitosis, near Norwich.

TO WIDOWERS and OTHERS.—A Married LADY, living in the Country, and having one Daughter, of twelve years of age, still in the school-room, would be glad to meet with a GENTLEMAN'S DAUGHTER nearly the same age, to educate with her, under an excellent Governor. Two sisters would not be objected to. References exchanged.—Address Mrs. S., Post-Office, Scitosis, near Norwich.

PARTNERSHIP.—A very favourable opening offers for a Young Man of moderate capital and energy in a WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, where a safe and increasing trade is done. A Partner retiring solely from unavoidable family reasons.—Apply, stating amount of capital, to F. S., 165, Aldersgate-street.

TO TEACHERS.—A Gentleman, who for more than twenty years has successfully conducted a First-class BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN in Edinburgh, intends to retire. A favourable opening is thus afforded for any one properly qualified. The School is situated in a good locality of the New Town. The Premises may be had at a moderate rent, and the Furniture and School Furniture on reasonable terms.—Further particulars may be learned on application to A. B., care of Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, Publishers, Edinburgh.

TOUR THROUGH GERMANY in MID-SUMMER.—HERR G. A. REINICK, who has been for the last four years connected with King Edward the Sixth School, Norwich, will take his usual Tour through Germany in the ensuing Midsummer Holidays. He would be happy to meet a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, between the ages of 16 and 20, to make up his present party. Instruction added to Amusement. Highest testimonials and references given and required.—Address as above—School House, Norwich.

THE LONDON SCHOOL of DENTAL SURGERY, 32, Soho-square.

The Lectures and Demonstrations of this School are severally recognized by the College of Surgeons as fulfilling the conditions of the curriculum of Education, conformity to which is required of Students who become Candidates for the Diploma in Surgery to practise the "Art and Science of Dental Surgery," granted under a Special Charter by the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
The Session will commence on Wednesday, May 1st, 1861. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, 32, Soho-square.

CHESS.—Professor LOWENTHAL'S LECTURES at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 11th of April.—Prospectuses and Terms may be obtained at the Institution, 309, Regent-street.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—Gentlemen intending to Matriculate at the London University in July, 1861, are informed that a course of Lectures is to be given at University College, London, by permission of the Council, for the purpose of Reading the subjects required at the Matriculation Examination. The Class will be instructed by Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, B.A., London.

Dr. ERNEST ADAMS. It will meet from 8 to 5 P.M. daily (Saturdays excepted), commencing on TUESDAY, April 9th, and closing at the end of June. Fee for the Course, 6s. For further particulars, apply to Dr. ADAMS, University College, London.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION in GERMANY.—The Rev. Dr. A. DAMMANN, F.R.S., of Hameln, near Hanover, will have several VACANCIES in his Establishment shortly after Easter.—For Particulars and Prospectuses, please apply to S. WILLIAMS, Esq., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; or to the Rev. J. M. GUST, King Edward's School, Birmingham.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—The Rev. G. SMALL, M.A. M.R.S., &c. has recently REMOVED his London Class-Room to No. 5, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, W.C., where he continues to give INSTRUCTION in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Bengali, Persian, Hebrew, &c. Also on two days a week at 17, Church-street, Cliftonville, Brighton.

MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, S.E.—This School is one of the earliest fruits of the Great Exhibition of 1851.—Morning Chronicle, Dec. 22nd.

Proprietor, JOHN YEATS, LL.D.

CIVIL SERVICE, WOOLWICH, &c.—GENTLEMEN are efficiently PREPARED for the CIVIL and MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, or for the UNIVERSITIES, by M.A. of Oxford and Cambridge, by permission of the University of Cambridge, assisted by competent Masters in the various branches required. For particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, 5, York-terrace, Tottenham; or to Messrs. HALL & BROTHERS, School Bookellers, 155, Aldersgate-street, London.

MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY begs to announce that the FIRST MEETING of her CLASS, for the Practice of Vocal Concerted Music, will take place at her residence on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 11, at Three o'clock precisely.—5, Upper Wimpole-street, W.

GERMANY.—EDUCATION.—A Lady, a Protestant, the widow of a Prussian Officer, residing at Aix-la-Chapelle, has the privilege of RECEIVING at BOARDERS Two or Three Young Gentlemen who desire to spend the course of Education at the Public School of Aix-la-Chapelle, at one of the highest class. Terms, 100 guineas per annum, including lodging and washing, for youths under 18 years of age, 50 per annum; and above twelve years of age, 75 per annum. For particulars, apply to the PRINCIPAL, 155, Aldersgate-street, London.

Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Long-street, London.



THE FINE ARTS.—TO ARTISTS, PRINT-PUBLISHERS, PICTURE-DEALERS, &c.—Mr. SLATER desires to intimate his intention of shortly OPENING the spacious and well-lighted ROOMS over his Book-shop (formerly occupied by Mr. Simms), situated in the most prominent position in the chequer, for the EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS intended for the Engraver's hands, and, also, for the Sale of first-class Pictures and Engravings.

16, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, April, 1861.

SHILLING ART-UNION OF DUBLIN.—DISTRIBUTION ON 1st MAY, 1861.—1000, the Highest Prize, &c. By order, Mr. ANGELO HAYES, Secretary, 4, Salem-place, Dublin.—Agents for London: Messrs. Thomas & Co., Gilders, &c., 388, Euston-road, Fitzroy-square.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The ADVERTISER, who has had several years' experience as Cashier and Publishing Clerk, and also in the Advertising Department, and who is thoroughly conversant with the practical duties of a Newspaper Office, is desirous of a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Satisfactory References given.—Address "CLERICUS," 194, Lee Bank-road, Edgware, Birmingham.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of Nobility, Gentry, &c. to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

MONSIEUR TOURRIER'S FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES at Kensington, Hammer-smith, Notting Hill, Islington, Highgate, Richmond, and at his residence, 41, Manchester-street, W., where his Annual Class for GOVERNESSES will meet on Saturday the 6th of April, at half-past Five. Mons. TOURRIER is the Author of "French as Spoken," "The Model Book," &c.

TO FRENCH STUDENTS.—A Parisian Professor, attending some of the first Public Schools, Ladies' Colleges, and Literary Institutions in London, and allowed to use the highest private references, wishes a FEW EARNEST STUDENTS. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, in Classes, liberally treated for. Candidates rapidly prepared for the Examinations.—Address PROFESSOR, 50, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.

SECOND-HAND PORTRAIT and VIEW LENSES, ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES and MICROSCOPES.—For Sale by the Rev. J. H. STANLEY, at his First-Class Second-hand Portrait and View Lenses, Astronomical Telescopes and Microscopes by Ross, Voightlander, Tully, and other Eminent Makers, at C. Beckett's Optical Instrument Warehouse, 240 and 244, High Holborn, (Opposite Day & Martin's). Established 1765.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Physician, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin.

SPECIALITÉ DE GLACES FRANÇAISES et BELGES.—THOMAS & CO., PICTURE-GLASS FACTORS and MANUFACTURERS of PLATE and other ORNAMENTAL FRAMES, CORNICES, and MIRRORS, from the latest Designs. GUARANTEED PAINTINGS by Modern and Old Masters always on SALE. Old Paintings carefully restored.—386, EUSTON-ROAD, opposite Fitzroy-square.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.—LINDORFF'S ingenious and wonderful INVENTION for TAKING PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES, by Day or Night, without Apparatus. The whole Secret, with Instructions and Specimens forwarded for 25 stamps.—Address H. W. LINDORFF, Drawing Academy, 14, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

THE AQUARIUM.—LLOYD'S PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MANAGEMENT, with Descriptive and Priced List, 162 pages and 101 Engravings, post-free for twenty-one stamps.—Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland-road, Ealing, London, W.

"Many manuals have been published upon aquaria, but we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like this."—*Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 14, 1860.

THE BLIND BEGGAR.—Messrs. DOLANORE & BULLOCK beg to announce that, owing to the unprecedented sale of their photographic of the above popular National Picture, and consequent want of the original plates, they have recently taken fresh negatives, from which they are now prepared to supply perfect Proofs in any quantity.

To guard against imitations each copy will in future bear their name in the corner.

Just published,
EARLY FLOWERS. From an Original Drawing by W. MAY ELLER, Esq., and forming a suitable companion to the above. Price 10s. 6d.

"The lady's expression is very sweet and well rendered, her attitude graceful, and, what is a wonder, original. The boy's countenance has an earnestness and pathos that will not fail to win many admirers to the artist's feeling."—*Athenæum*.

DOLANORE & BULLOCK, Photographers and Publishers, 30, Regent-street, S.W.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain sketch, 1s.; in Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records. Fee 3 Guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all Persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 40 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free.—By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics' Institute, 35, Cranbourne-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

ARMS, CRESTS, &c. Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials 1s. 6d. per letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by appointment to the Queen, 35, Cranbourne-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked). Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P.O. Order the sizes will be sent to suit from T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 35, Cranbourne-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

THE EXHIBITION

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRAWINGS and PICTURES,

THE PROPERTY OF

S. LEIGH SOTHEY, F.S.A.,

at the GALLERY of Messrs. SOTHEY & WILKINSON, Wel-

lington-buildings, Northumberland-street, Strand, will remain

OPEN until WEDNESDAY, April 24th.

The Collection, comprising specimens of the productions of English Artists, in oil and water-colours, formed during the last twenty-five years, may be seen with Tickets only. It is not exhibited for sale, but merely as an introduction to the Gallery of Messrs. Sothey & Wilkinson, recently erected for them as an addition to their house of business, for the more advantageous disposal, by public auction, of Cabinet Pictures, Drawings, Engravings, Antiquities and all Works of Art; of which the first Sale will take place on Thursday, May 3; particulars being shortly announced.

Tickets of Admission may be obtained gratis, on application at the Offices of Messrs. Sothey & Wilkinson, 31, Wellington-street, Strand, and at the Gallery.

RARE BOOKS, ILLUMINATED and other MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPHS, &c.—T. & W. BOONE respectfully invite Collectors to an inspection of their very extensive Stock of Second-hand Books in every department of literature, the whole in good library condition, and for sale at moderate prices. 29, New Bond-street, London.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.—HEATH'S CATALOGUE OF VALUABLE SECOND-HAND BOOKS in all Classes of Standard Literature, including some Books of Music and Natural History, No. 11, for 1861. Send stamp for postage. 47, Oxford-street, London. Also, separate Lists of Classics and Theology.

CHEAP BOOKS AT BULL'S LIBRARY.—SURPLUS COPIES of Lord Dundonald's Autobiography—Thomas Hood's Life—Leslie's Life—Sir E. Tennent's Ceylon—and many other Books, are now ON SALE, at greatly-reduced Prices. Catalogues sent gratis.—BULL'S LIBRARY, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, W.

BOOKS ON THE DRAMA, its History and Literature.—Eccentric Biography—Singular Trials—Old Romances—Uncommon Pieces of Poetry—and a variety of Scarce and Curious Articles, in nearly every Department of Literature, may be found in M. L. BULL'S NEW CATALOGUE for APRIL, 1861, just ready, sent, gratis and postage free, for two postage-stamps.—JOHN MILLER, 43, Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square.

APRIL, 1861.

SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS

WITHDRAWN FROM

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

AND OFFERED FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

| | Published | Offered | at | at |
|--|-----------|---------|----|----|
| Adam Bede, by George Eliot. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Against Wind and Tide, by Home Lee. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| A Lady's Tour round the World. 4 vols. | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Andersen, Hans C.—The Sandhills of Jutland. 1 vol. | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Artist and Craftsman. 1 vol. | 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Atkinson, W. W.—Travels in Siberia. 4 vols. | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Baddington Pezage, The, by G. A. Sala. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Bertrams, The, by Anthony Trollope. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Bonny, H.—The Land of the Living. 1 vol. | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Burton, R. F.—Lake Regions of Africa. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Castle Richmond, by Anthony Trollope. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Davis, N.—Researches in Carthage. | 31 | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| Days of My Life, by Mrs. Elihu. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Domenich, The Abbe—Travels in North America. 3 vols. | 36 | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Doran, Dr.—Lives of the Princes of Wales. | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Elgin, Lord—Mission to China and Japan. 2 vols. | 42 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Philippo Strozzi, by T. A. Trollope. | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Freer, M. W.—Life and Times of Henry IV. 2 v. | 21 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Greyson, a Tale. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Grotto, Mrs. Life of, by A. Schaffer. | 31 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Hawthorne, Nathaniel—Transformation. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Holmby House, by Capt. Whyte Melville. 3 vols. | 16 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Hopes and Fears, by Miss Yonge. 2 vols. | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Jefferson, J. C.—British Novelists. 2 vols. | 21 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Jerrold, Douglas, Life of. | 12 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Julian Home, by F. W. Farrar. | 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Kavanagh, Julia—Residence in the Two Sicilies. 2 vols. | 21 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Kingsley, Charles—Miscellaneous. 2 vols. | 18 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Kohl, J. O.—Wanderings Round Lake Superior. 1 vol. | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Krapf, J. L.—Missionary Travels in Africa. 2 vols. | 21 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections. 2 vols. | 18 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Life, A, for a Life, by Miss Mulock. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Macaulay, T. B.—Miscellaneous Writings. 2 vols. | 31 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| McClintock, Sir L.—Voyage of The Fox. | 16 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Mademoiselle Mori—Tale of Rome. 3 vols. | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Mainstone's Housekeeper, by "Silverpen." 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Mill, The, on the Floss. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Peaks, Passes and Glaciers, by the Alpine Club. | 12 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Right at Last, by Mrs. Gaskell. | 10 | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Roscoe, W.—Essays and Remains. 3 vols. | 21 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Round the Sofa, by Mrs. Gaskell. 3 vols. | 21 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Russell, W. H.—My Diary in India. 2 vols. | 21 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Scarsdale, or, Life in Lancashire. 3 vols. | 31 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Schleiermacher, Dr.—Life and Correspondence. | 21 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Semi-Attached Couple, The. 2 vols. | 21 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Smith, Thomas Ashteton, Reminiscences of. | 15 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Summer Rambles in the Himalayas. 2 vols. | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennent, Sir J. E.—Ceylon. 2 vols. | 21 | 6 | 25 | 0 |
| Trollope, A.—The West Indies. 2 vols. | 15 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Walpole, Horace, Letters and Journals. 2 vols. | 30 | 6 | 7 | 6 |

And more than One Thousand other Works of the Past and Present Season, Lists of which may be obtained on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—The GREAT HALL of the Library is now completed, and may be seen by Subscribers and their Friends any Morning from 10 to 12. New Oxford-street, April, 1861.

TWELVE THOUSAND NEW WORKS have been added to the UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY, forming a Third Supplement, price 8s. 6d. The complete Catalogue, containing 65,000 names, gives an unlimited power of selection. Annual Subscription, Two Guineas, which also entitles Subscribers to One Guinea's Worth of Music as their property.—London: ALGERIA & Co., 86, Newgate-street, and 44, Tottenham-court-road. Prospectuses on application.

BISHOP STORTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, HERTS.

Principal—JOSEPH BELL, Esq., M.A., Cambridge.
Second Master—E. M. DILLON, Esq., M.A., Dublin.
This School, founded in 1860, upon an unsectarian basis, situated in one of the healthiest towns of England, about 30 miles from London, and under the patronage of noblemen and gentlemen of high character, now contains upwards of 50 pupils, the sons of Churchmen and Dissenters, in nearly equal numbers. The Managing Council invite attention to the fact that several of the pupils have highly distinguished themselves at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and that, at Matriculation in the University of London, July, 1860, a pupil direct from the School came out 3rd in the Classical Honour List, out of more than 350 gentlemen then examined. The Terms (inclusive of tuition, board and washing) average, with Head-Master, 43s. per annum, with Second Master, 34s. per annum.
The next Quarter commences April 8. Prospectuses may be obtained from the Masters or the Honorary Secretary.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for LADIES), 47, Bedford-square.—EASTER TERM will begin on THURSDAY, April 13th.

The Pupil's Scholarship will be awarded at the close of the Session.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be had at the College. JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

LADIES' COLLEGE, The Woodlands, Union-road, Clapham-rise.—The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, April 18th.

THE REV. E. SPENCER TIDDEMAN, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Curate of Kerry, Montgomeryshire, wishes to receive into his Family a FEW MORE PRIVATE PUPILS to prepare for the Universities, Public or Military Schools, &c. Reference is kindly permitted to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the Palace, St. Asaph; and to R. P. LONG, Esq., M.P., Dolforfan Hall, Newtown, Montgomeryshire. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations, &c. OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

FRENCH, Italian, German.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book," dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, &c., M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as One; the pupils' or at his choice. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations, &c. OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

SCHOLASTIC.—A German Gentleman, from the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, who has a large acquaintance in this country, and who is well established on the Continent, wishes to undertake a SCHOOL in this Country, or to enter into PARTNERSHIP with a first-rate School. His Terms are 60 Guineas, and could introduce twelve Pupils immediately.—Offers to be sent to Mr. Cotes, 139, Cheapside, London.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—Cannstatt, near Stuttgart.—Prof. HIRSCH, whose ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN is recommended by Dr. James Hamilton, of Regent-square, Dr. Norman Macleod, of Glasgow, and by many others, whose sons have been under Mr. Hirsch's care, is now in London, and will remain till the 31st inst.—For Prospectuses and further information apply to Prof. Hirsch, at Mr. Cotes's, 139, Cheapside. To be seen daily from 11 to 1.

EDUCATION IN HANOVER.—Dr. AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, No. 5, Gloucester-street, Hanover, a Protestant, and a Graduate of the University of Göttingen, skilled in English, and by a member of the Université de France, resident in the Establishment and exclusively attached to it, as well as the most eminent Professors of the town, has selected a select number of PUPILS, the sons of Gentlemen, for whom, while the strictest attention is paid to their studies, all the comforts of a cheerful home are provided. The Pupils are admitted to attend Divine Service in the King's English Chapel. German in its purest dialect and French are made the medium of conversation. Terms from 60 to 80 guineas; no extra waiter. References given to the Hanoverian Legation in London.

ETCHINGS AND DRY POINTS from NATURE. BY JAMES WHISTLER. On View. Printed and published by E. THOMAS, 39, Old Bond-street.

BARKER'S GREAT PICTURE OF GARIBALDI.

Major CELLIS, one of General Garibaldi's Aides-de-Camp writes:—"I cannot refrain from expressing to you how highly I feel gratified, and most unhesitatingly say, I have not met with one portrait so exact in resemblance to the original as this of the brave Captain KEITH FRASER, 1st Life Guards, writes:—"I think it admirable. It is the only one I have ever seen which does him justice—no easy task."

THE CORRESPONDENT writes:—"There is not one of the busts, lithographs, photographs, &c., which are sold by thousands as Garibaldi's portrait, that gives the slightest idea of the expression of the noble and heroic character."

NOW ON VIEW at Messrs. JENNINGS'S GALLERIES, 69, CHEAPSIDE. ADMISSION FREE.

NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS. THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, of 64, CHEAPSIDE.

(Two Doors from the Royal Exchange). In order to accommodate the number of Visitors with which they are favoured, have added a new suite of dressing-rooms to their Establishment, and are now working an additional glass room, in order that Visitors may not be detained by special attendants for Ladies. Private entrance Bow-churchyard, where carriages can wait.
French, Italian, German, Russian, and Polish Languages spoken.—Cartes de Visite, 2s. for 12, or 10s. for 100.
"There are the finest."—Photographic News.
"None are superior."—*Art-Journal*.
As a proof of the popularity of the Company's Photographic work, they have now on their books orders for upwards of 60,000 small portraits.

Charles V., and will be sent post free for six postage-stamps.
London: S. O. Beeton, 248, Strand, W.C.

This day, price 12s. 6d. imperial 8vo. cloth gilt,
MINSTRELSY IN SOLITUDE. (Adapted
for a Present.) Containing 'A Christmas Story,' 'The Dark
Palace,' and other Original Poems. By O. O.
Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

ALBEMARLE-STREET,
April, 1861.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST OF NEW WORKS.

LIFE of the RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, with Extracts from MS. Papers. By EARL STANHOPE, Author of 'The History of England from the Peace of Utrecht.' Portrait. Vols. 1 and 2. Post 8vo. 21s.

THE PROVINCE of JURISPRUDENCE DETERMINED. By the late JOHN AUSTIN, Barrister-at-Law. Second Edition. 8vo. 12s.

THE COLCHESTER PAPERS—DIARY and CORRESPONDENCE of CHARLES ABBOTT, LORD COLCHESTER, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1802–1817. Edited by HIS SON. Portrait. 3 vols. 8vo. 42s.

WORKMEN'S EARNINGS—SAVINGS—and STRIKES. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of 'Self Help,' 'Life of George Stephenson.' Reprinted from 'The Quarterly Review.' Post 8vo. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY of the UNITED NETHERLANDS, from the Death of William the Silent. With a detailed Account of the Spanish Armada. By J. LOTHROP MOTLEY. Fourth Thousand. Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

ICELAND; its VOLCANOES, GEYSERS, and GLACIERS. By COM. C. S. FORBES, R.N. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 14s.

JUTLAND, the DANISH ISLES, and COPENHAGEN. By HORACE MARRYAT. Illustrations. 5 vols. post 8vo. 14s.

PERSONAL HISTORY of LORD BACON; from unpublished Papers. By W. HEPPWORTH DIXON. 8vo. 12s.

THE GREAT SAHARA. WANDERINGS SOUTH of the ATLAS MOUNTAINS. By H. B. TRISTRAM, M.A., Master of Gresham Hospital. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT WILSON'S PRIVATE DIARY of TRAVELS, PERSONAL SERVICES, and PUBLIC EVENTS, during Missions and Employments, from the Invasion of Russia to the Capture of Paris, 1812–14. Map. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

THE SECRET HISTORY of EVENTS during the FRENCH INVASION of RUSSIA, 1812. By GEN. SIR ROBERT WILSON. Second Edition. Plans. 8vo. 15s.

THE PRISONER in BURMAH: Being the Personal Narrative of Two Years' Suffering in a Burmese Prison. By HENRY GOUGER. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 12s.

THE HORSE and HIS RIDER. By SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD. Fourth Thousand. Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 5s.

ANCIENT LAW: its Connection with the Early History of Society, and its Relation to Modern Ideas. By PROFESSOR MAINE. 8vo. 12s.

THE ORIGIN of LANGUAGE. Based on Modern Researches. By REV. F. W. FARRAR, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 5s.

RECOLLECTIONS of the DRUSES of LEBANON. With Notes on their Religion. By LORD CARLETON. Second Edition. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

LITERARY ESSAYS. By the late REV. J. J. BLUNT, B.D. 8vo. 12s.

THE GLACIERS of the ALPS. A Narrative of Excursions and Ascents; and an Account of the Origin and Phenomena of Glaciers. By JOHN TYNDALL, F.R.S. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 14s.

ON the ORIGIN of SPECIES, by MEANS of NATURAL SELECTION. By CHARLES DARWIN, F.R.S. Seventh Thousand. Post 8vo. 14s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

ESSAYS and REVIEWS—FIFTH EDITION of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 217. 8vo. 6s.

II. THE DANGERS and SAFE-GUARDS of MODERN THEOLOGY, containing Suggestions offered to the Theological Student under present difficulties. By THE BISHOP of LONDON. 8vo. 9s.

III. HANDBOOK to the CATHEDRALS of WINCHESTER—SALISBURY—EXETER—WELLS—CHICHESTER—CANTERBURY—and ROCHESTER. With 200 Illustrations. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 24s.

IV. THE CHURCH of ENGLAND—A CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN the BISHOP of EXETER and LORD MACAULAY in 1849: on CERTAIN STATEMENTS in his HISTORY of ENGLAND. Second Edition. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

V. LECTURES on the HISTORY of the EASTERN CHURCH; with an Introduction on the Study of Ecclesiastical History. By Rev. A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford. With Plans. 8vo. 16s.

VI. SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD. By Rev. ROBERT SCOTT, D.D., Master of Balliol. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

VII. SUNDAY—ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY, and PRESENT OBLIGATIONS. By Rev. J. A. HESSEY, D.C.L., Head-Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and Preacher to the Hon. Soc. of Gray's Inn. Second Edition. 8vo. 14s.

VIII. SERMONS PREACHED in LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL. By Rev. WM. THOMSON, D.D., Provost of Queen's Coll., and Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

IX. A DICTIONARY of the BIBLE: Its ANTIQUITIES, BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, and NATURAL HISTORY. Edited by WM. SMITH, LL.D., Classical Examiner in the University of London. Second Edition. With Plans and Woodcuts. Medium 8vo. 42s.

X. NOTES on the SITE of the HOLY SEPULCHRE at JERUSALEM: being an Answer to the 'Edinburgh Review.' By JAMES FERGUSON. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

XI. HISTORICAL EVIDENCES of the TRUTH of the SCRIPTURE RECORDS Stated Anew, with Special Reference to the Doubts and Discoveries of Modern Times. By Rev. GEO. RAWLINSON, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford. Second Edition. 8vo. 14s.

XII. THE LIMITS of RELIGIOUS THOUGHT EXAMINED. By Rev. H. L. MANSEL, B.D., Magd. Coll., Oxford. Fourth Edition. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

XIII. THE MESSIAH and HIS KINGDOM: THE LIFE, SUFFERINGS, DEATH, RESURRECTION, and ASCENSION of OUR BLESSED LORD. Map. 2 vols. 8vo. (Shilling).

XIV. LIFE of DANIEL WILSON, D.D., late Bishop of Calcutta; with his Letters and Journals. By Rev. JOSIAH BATEMAN, M.A., Rector of North Cray. New and Condensed Edition. Illustrations. Post 8vo. 5s.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

COMPLETION OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by DAVID MASSON.

PRICE ONE SHILLING MONTHLY.

Volumes I. to III. are now published, price 7s. 6d. each, handsomely bound in cloth.

RAVENSHOE; OR, THE ADVENTURES of a YOUNG ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,

By HENRY KINGSLEY,
Author of 'GEOFFREY HAMLIN.'

Is now in course of publication in this Magazine.

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

This day is published, 8vo. cloth, price 14s. with Maps and Illustrations,

VACATION TOURISTS,

AND

NOTES of TRAVEL in 1860.

Edited by FRANCIS GALTON, M.A. F.R.S.

CONTENTS.

Naples and Garibaldi. By W. G. Clark, M.A. F.R.G.S.
Croatia and Hungary. By G. Spottiswoode.

Slavonic Races. By R. D.
Sutherlandshire. By G. H. K.

Peru. By C. C. Bowen.

Graian Alps and Mount Isaran. By J. J. Cowell.

Allelein-Horn. By Leslie Stephen, M.A.

Mont Cervin (Matterhorn). By F. V. Hawkins, M.A.

Lauwinen Thor. By J. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Iceland. By J. W. Clark, M.A.

Norway. By H. F. Tozer, M.A.

North Spain and the Eclipse. By the Editor.

Syrian Travel and Syrian Tribes. By the Hon. Roden Noel, M.A.

TIMES, April 4, 1861.

"It was a happy thought to collect into a volume the notes of a number of Travellers made in the course of last year... Here are thirteen gentlemen who have been all over the world in all sorts of places—for all sorts of purposes, and who give us the result of their experiences in thirteen most amusing Essays, admirably edited by Mr. Galton."

SATURDAY REVIEW, March 30, 1861.

"Thoroughly sensible... The first essential for a book of travels is to be readable, and none of Mr. Galton's contributors seem to have lost sight of the obligation. The plan in itself, apart from the excellence of the execution, was a good one."

MACMILLAN & Co., Cambridge;
And 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

NEW WORK ON MODERN ROME.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 6s. 6d.

ROME IN 1860.

By EDWARD DICEY.

EXAMINER, March 23, 1861.

"The writing of the whole book is terse, direct, and because of sound judgment in selection of details, and the total absence of waste writing, is very graphic."

SPECTATOR, March 23, 1861.

"So striking, and apparently so faithful, a portrait. It is the Rome of real life he has depicted."

BELL'S MESSENGER, March 30, 1861.

"The description of Roman society and manners—of its political hopes and fears, its popular tendencies and its priestly domination, which are rapidly sketched in this volume, make it a pleasant means of information at the present time."

MACMILLAN & Co., London and Cambridge.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PUBLICATIONS.

No. II. New Series, with Plates, price 4s.

The QUARTERLY JOURNAL of MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE. Edited by EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S., and GEORGE BUSK, F.R.C.S. F.R.S.

Each Number of the New Series contains Sixteen additional pages of Letter-press, thus rendering the Journal still more worthy of the support of the Subscribers.

No. I. New Series, price 2s. 6d.

The JOURNAL of MENTAL SCIENCE.

Edited by JOHN C. BUCKNILL, M.D.

Contents.

1. Croonian Lectures, by Dr. Sutherland
2. History of Psychology, by Mr. J. C. Browne.
3. Gheel and Cottage Asylums, by Dr. Sibbald.
4. Endemic Degeneration, by Dr. Browne, Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland.
5. Animal Magnetism. Translation from the French.
6. German Psychology, condensed from 'Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie.'
7. Suicide and Life Insurance, by Dr. Davey.
8. Case of Homicidal Mania, with Remarks, by Dr. Robertson.
9. Licences and Certificates of Insanity, by Dr. Conolly.
10. Psychological Review, by the Editor.

No. LIV. price 6s.

The BRITISH and FOREIGN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW.

ANALYTICAL AND CRITICAL REVIEWS.

1. Müller and Orfila.
2. Medicine as Influenced by Scientific Tendencies.
3. Guy's Hospital Reports.
4. On the Physiology and Pathology of the Circulation.
5. The Diseases of Children.
6. Gross's System of Surgery.
7. Aims and Tendencies of Modern Medicine.
8. Bernutz and Goupil on the Diseases of Women.
9. History of Medicine in Spain.
10. Roseman on Vaginal Fistula.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

1. Pritchard's History of Insensibility.
2. Jensen on the Incendiarism of the Insane.
3. Rainy on the Ophthalmoscope.
4. Todd's Clinical Lectures.
5. Combe on the Principles of Physiology.
6. Fownes's Manual of Elementary Chemistry.
7. Transactions of the Epidemiological Society.
8. Beale's How to Work with the Microscope.
9. Gairdner on Gout.
10. New Colonial Medical Journals.
11. Fowler's Medical Vocabulary.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Dr. Laycock on Cutaneous Discolorations.
2. Sedgwick on Sexual Limitation in Hereditary Disease.
3. Jago on Obscure Trunk Pain.
4. Salter on the Respiratory Murmur.

CHRONICLE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

(CHIEFLY FOREIGN AND CONTEMPORARY.)

- Half-yearly Report on Micrology. By John W. Ogle, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, &c. By R. W. Richardson, M.D.
Quarterly Report on Surgery. By John Chatter, Esq.
Midwifery. By Robert Barnes, M.D.
Dickinson's Annual Medical Report of St. George's Hospital.

THE TWENTIETH THOUSAND.

Eighth Edition, carefully Revised, with 280 Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

The ANATOMIST'S VADE-MECUM: A System of Human Anatomy. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

Fcap. 8vo. 2s.

The EASTERN, or TURKISH BATH: its History, Revival in Britain, and Application to the Purposes of Health. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

15,000 RECEIPTS AND PROCESSES.

The Third Edition, greatly enlarged, 1,350 pages, 8vo. cloth, 55s.

The CYCLOPÆDIA of PRACTICAL RECEIPTS, and COLLATERAL INFORMATION in the ARTS, PROFESSIONS, MANUFACTURES and TRADES. By ARNOLD J. COOLEY

From the City Article of the TIMES Newspaper.

"Among recent commercial publications has been a Third Edition of 'The Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts,' by Mr. Arnold J. Cooley, an elaborate work, well known to persons engaged in Arts and Manufactures, as furnishing a condensation from time to time of the vast mass of additional information constantly obtained by the progress of experience in all industrial processes. It forms an essential supplement to the Pharmacopœia, and describes not only the leading properties of the various substances converted to human use, but also the latest and most economical modes of manipulation, whether in the factory, the laboratory, or the household. The present edition is stated to have been entirely re-written; and remarkable care seems to have been bestowed to render the explanation of each formula or process clear and worthy of confidence."

Second Edition, with 375 Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

The MICROSCOPE and its REVELATIONS. By W. B. CARPENTER, M.D. F.R.S.

CHEAPER ILLUSTRATED EDITION, BEING THE ELEVENTH.

Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

VESTIGES of the NATURAL HISTORY of CREATION.

The Eighth Edition, carefully revised, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

FOWNES'S MANUAL of CHEMISTRY. Edited by H. BENICE JONES, M.D. F.R.S., and A. W. HOFMANN, Ph.D. F.R.S.

The Sixth Edition, carefully revised, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTRY, including the PRACTICE of the COLLODION PROCESS. By T. FREDERICK HARDWICH late Professor of Photographic Chemistry at King's College, London.

Fifth Edition, with numerous Engravings on Wood, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 12s. 6d.

ELEMENTS of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; being an EXPERIMENTAL INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the PHYSICAL SCIENCES. By GOLDING BIRD, M.D. F.R.S., and CHARLES BROOKE, F.R.S.

NEW EDITIONS OF

FRESenius' CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Edited by LLOYD BULLOCK.

QUALITATIVE. Fifth Edition. 8vo. cloth, 9s.

QUANTITATIVE. Third Edition. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

Third Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 5s.

The FIRST STEP in CHEMISTRY. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Museum of Irish Industry.

By the same Author, Third Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

A MANUAL of QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Second Edition, with considerable Additions, post 8vo. cloth, 9s.

A GUIDE to the PRACTICAL STUDY of DISEASES of the EYE. By JAMES DIXON, Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

"This second edition is both enlarged and improved, and we can recommend the work to be really what it professes—a Guide—and a very useful and trustworthy guide—to the Practical Study of Diseases of the Eye."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

With Engravings, 8vo. cloth, 12s.

The PHYSICAL EXAMINATION of the CHEST in PULMONARY CONSUMPTION and its INTERCURRENT DISEASES. By SOMERVILLE SCOTT ALISON, M.D. Edin. F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

IMPERFECT DIGESTION: its Causes and Treatment. By ARTHUR LEARED, M.D. M.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Great Northern Hospital.

With 144 Engravings on Wood, 8vo. cloth, 16s.

VIRCHOW'S CELLULAR PATHOLOGY.

Edited by FRANK CHANCE, B.A. M.B. Cantab. L.R.C.P., Physician to the Brompton Free Dispensary and Infirmary.

"If, indeed, these statements of Virchow be eventually confirmed as facts, we do not hesitate to say that this volume of his is the most important work on the subject it treats of which has issued from the press in these latter days."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

"Professor Virchow's celebrated work has at length appeared in an English form. After exciting the greatest interest, and so little discussion, in Germany, it is now about to obtain a fresh audience. . . . The work is a translation from the Second German Edition, and has been prepared with extraordinary care. It has been revised by Virchow himself, who has added a number of explanatory notes, which are very valuable, and it is illustrated by excellent woodcuts."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*.

NEW WORKS.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST OF FORTHCOMING WORKS,

To be published immediately.

I.
The HISTORY of ROME, from the Earliest Time to the Period of its Decline. By Dr. MOMMSEN. Translated under the sanction and revision of the Author, including his latest Corrections. By the Rev. W. FITZ DICKSON; with an Introduction by Dr. SCHMIDT. Vols. I. and II. Crown 8vo.

II.
A NEW WORK by the Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON.

III.
SOME ACCOUNT of the LIFE and OPINIONS of CHARLES, FIRST EARL GREY. By Major-General the Hon. CHARLES GREY. 8vo.

IV.
PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON with Mr. RAIKES, from the Year 1830 to 1847. To which are added, Letters from his distinguished Contemporaries. Edited by MISS RAIKES. 8vo.

V.
The LIFE and TIMES of CARDINAL JULIAN, the Last Crusader; including a Narrative of the Religious Movement which originated in the Martyrdom of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. By the Rev. ROBERT CHARLES JENKINS, Rector of Lymington, Kent. 8vo.

VI.
THE NEW NOVEL.
VONVED the DANE, Count of Elsinore. 2 vols.

VII.
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS of MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S., Foreign Associate of the Institute of France, and of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, &c. By his Widow, CHARLOTTE HALL. 8vo.

VIII.
TRAITS and ANECDOTES of ANIMALS. Small 8vo. with Eight spirited Illustrations by Wolff. 3s.

IX.
'New Volume of "BENTLEY'S FAMILY SERIES."
ELLEN MILLER: a Story of Hainault Forest. Being a New Edition of 'Town and Forest.' By the Author of 'Mary Powell.' Small 8vo. 2s. 6d.; handsomely bound, 4s.

The Volumes already in this Series are:—
1. NOT of the WORLD. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER. 2s. 6d.
2. MADEIRNE. By JULIA KAVANAGH. 2s. 6d.
3. THE MARTYRS of CARTHAGE. By Mrs. WEBB. 2s. 6d.

* * These Works may be also had handsomely bound.

X.
New Volume of "BENTLEY'S CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR and STANDARD WORKS."

THE STREETS of LONDON; with Anecdotes of their more Celebrated Residents. By JOHN THOMAS SMITH, Author of 'Nollekens and his Times.' Edited by CHARLES MACKAY. Small 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Also in this Series:—
1. Mrs. JAMESON'S ESSAYS on ART, &c. 2s. 6d.
2. SALAD for the SOCIAL. 2s. 6d.
3. SYLVANUS'S BY-LANES and DOWNS of ENGLAND. 2s. 6d.
4. NOTES on NOSES. Illustrated by Leech. 2s. 6d.

ALSO NOW READY.

Dr. DAVIS'S DISCOVERY of CAR-THAGE. Second Thousand. 8vo. with 33 beautiful Illustrations, 31s.

* * For an elaborate review of this work, see the Times of Saturday, March 30.

II.
LORD AUCKLAND'S JOURNAL and CORRESPONDENCE. Edited by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the BISHOP of BATH and WELLS. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, 30s.

From the Times of April 2.—"These papers are of real value. The information which is now put forth as to the mode of negotiating the French Treaty of 1796, will be greedily scrutinized by politicians who have taken an interest in the French Treaty of 1800. We are admitted behind the scenes... The Spanish Journal, written when Lord Auckland was Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, gives us some very pretty pictures of Spanish life, and especially of Spanish Court life."

III.
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of MARY GRANVILLE (Mrs. DELANY). Edited by the Right Hon. LADY LLANOVER. 3 vols. 8vo. with 13 exquisite Portraits, 42s.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ESSAYS FROM THE QUARTERLY.

By JAMES HANNAY. 8vo. 14s. bound.
CONTENTS:—Table Talk—English Political Satires—Peerage of England—Admiral Blake—Horace and his Translators—Ministry of Scotland—Electroengineering—Literary Biography, &c.

THE ENGLISH SPORTSMAN in the WESTERN PRAIRIES. By the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY. 1 vol. royal 8vo. with numerous Illustrations.
"This is a splendid volume, full of adventure and anecdote. One of the most skilful and ardent of our sportsmen, Mr. Grantley Berkeley is at the same time an excellent writer upon sporting matters. There is a zest in his descriptions which only a true sportsman can feel. There is a breath of the woods, an echo of the hunting-horn, in his writings. We can see the exciting pictures which his words would present."—*Critic*.

MEMOIRS of the COURTS and CABINETS of WILLIAM IV. and VICTORIA. From Original Family Documents. By the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM, K.G. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, 30s.

"The public are much indebted to the Duke of Buckingham for these highly interesting and valuable materials for the history of the last reign."—*Daily News*.

TEN YEARS' WANDERINGS AMONG the ETHIOPIANS; with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Civilized and Uncivilized Tribes from Senegal to Gaboon. By T. J. HUTHCHINSON, F.R.G.S., Consul for Fernando Po. 8vo. with Illustrations, 14s.

SEASONS with the SEA-HORSES; or, SPORTING ADVENTURES in the NORTHERN SEAS. By JAMES LAMONT, Esq. F.R.G.S. 1 vol. with Map and numerous Illustrations.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA: a NARRATIVE of TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. By WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S., of the London Missionary Society. Second Edition. 8vo.

LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE for 1861, under the special Patronage of Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and corrected throughout by the Nobility. 20th Edition. 1 vol. royal 8vo. with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, 34s. 6d.

MR. ATKINSON'S TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the AMOOR and the RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS on the CONFINES of INDIA and CHINA. Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With 83 Illustrations and Map, 42s. bound.

MEMOIRS of ROYAL LADIES. By EMILY S. HOLT. 2 vols. with fine Portraits. [Just ready.]

STUDIES FROM LIFE. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX.' 10s. 6d. elegantly bound.

THE LAIRD of NORLAW. By the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND.' Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume of Hurst & Blackett's STANDARD LIBRARY.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a STAGE-COACHMAN. By THOMAS CROSS. Dedicated to HENRY VILLEROIS, Esq., Master of the Norfolk Hounds. 3 vols. with Illustrations.

"The Autobiography of Mr. Cross is an honest book. We feel that this is a faithful chronicle, by one of the last of the Stage-Coachmen, that might be edited two thousand years hence, under the direction of a future Master of the Rolls, as a true picture of one bygone form of civilization. It is one of Mr. Cross's chief merits that he tells many a good anecdote in his own characteristic way."—*Examiner*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

NO CHURCH. By the Author of 'HIGH CHURCH.' Second Edition. 3 vols.

MY SHARE OF THE WORLD. By FRANCES BROWNE. Dedicated to the Marquis of Lansdowne. 3 vols.

"From this well-known authoress of much feeling verse we might expect the graceful touches of a quiet and true feminine humour, that blend with all that is thoughtful or pathetic in the eventful story that is to be read in this wholesome, well-felt, and well-written book."—*Examiner*.

KATHERINE and HER SISTERS. By the Author of 'THE DISCIPLINE of LIFE,' &c. 3 vols.
"Lady Emily Ponsonby's novels are a boon to literature. 'Katherine and Her Sisters' is the writer's best novel."—*Post*.

LUCY MELVILLE; or, Lost and Found.
"A very pleasing story. It gains upon the attention by its beautiful description of home life, and it interests throughout by its attractive characters."—*Sun*.

THE CRAVENS of BEECH HALL. By Mrs. F. GUISE. 2 vols.

THE HOUSE on the MOOR. By the Author of 'MARGARET MAITLAND.' Second Edition.

ALL FOR THE BEST: A Story of a QUIET LIFE. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

CHAPMAN & HALL'S NEW WORKS.

On April 1 was published, price 6s., THE
NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XXIV.

Contents.
I. M. DE TOCQUEVILLE.
II. THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.
III. NATIONAL EDUCATION.
IV. JAPANESE ROMANCE.
V. MR. MAINE ON ANCIENT LAW.
VI. THE MEMOIRS of MADAME PIOZZI.
VII. PRUSSIA and the GERMAN CONFEDERATION.
VIII. PORT-ROYAL.
IX. POLITICS and FAITH.
X. PLATO: his PHYSICS and METAPHYSICS.
XI. THE AUTHOR of PAUL FERROLLO.
XII. THREE MEN and THREE ERAS: WASHINGTON, JACKSON, BUCHANAN.
XIII. BOOKS of the QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING-SOCIETIES.

3 vols. post 8vo.
The ENGLISH at HOME: ESSAYS from the 'Revue des Deux Mondes.' By ALPHONSE ESQUIROS. Translated and Edited by LASCELLES WRAXALL. [Next week.]

NEW SERIAL BY MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
To be completed in Twenty Monthly Parts, each Part to contain Two Illustrations by J. E. MILNE, A.R.A.

On April 1 was published Part II., price One Shilling, of
ORLEY FARM: a Tale. By Anthony TROLLOPE, Author of 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Dr. Thorne,' 'Barsetshire Towers,' &c. With Illustrations by J. E. Milne, A.R.A.

On April 1 was published, price 7s. 6d.,
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, Vol. I. With the ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS. Forming the New Volume of the Illustrated Library Edition of Mr. Charles Dickens's Works.

NEW SPORTING NOVEL.
1 vol. post 8vo. 8s.
MARKET HARBOUROUGH; or, How Mr. SAWYER WENT to the SHIRES.

Post 8vo. 8s.
ROMAN CANDLES.

Contents.
An Eternal City—At the Sign of the German Eagle—Travels in Rome—The Noble Roman—The Common Roman—A Paschal Candle—A Roman House—Burgers—A Cardinal Secretary—Before the Curtain—A Fashionable Reception—Four Vatican Pictures—A Roman Centurion—Goyon the Magnificent—Coloured Goddesses—Sculptors at Home—At the Sign of the Little Bottles—Roman Singing Birds—Gauls in Rome—Roman Art.

Fcap. 8vo. 4s.
SERBSKI PESME; or, National Songs of SERVIA. By OWEN MEREDITH.

Second and Cheap Edition, small post 8vo. with Maps.
A LONDONER'S WALK to the LAND'S END, and a TRIP to the SCILLY ISLES. By WALTER WHITE. [In a few days.]

Fourth and Cheap Edition, small post 8vo. with Map.
A MONTH in YORKSHIRE. By Walter WHITE. [In a few days.]

1 vol. post 8vo. 9s.
The ISLAND of the SAINTS: a PILGRIMAGE THROUGH IRELAND. By JULIUS RÖDENBERG. Translated by LASCELLES WRAXALL.

Demy 8vo. 10s.
ONE of THEM. By Charles Lever. With 23 Illustrations.

Post 8vo. 6d.
The NATIONALITY of SLESVIG. By CHARLES AUGUSTUS GOSCH.

Post 8vo. 4s. 6d.
PRACTICAL MILITARY SURVEYING and SKETCHING. By Captain DRAVSON, R.A. With numerous Diagrams.

Post 8vo. price 6s.
A HISTORY of ENGLAND. For Schools and Families. By A. F. FOSTER, late Assistant-Commissioner on Education. With 57 Illustrations.

Post 8vo. 4s.
The THRESHOLD of CHEMISTRY. An Experimental Introduction to the Science. By CHARLES WILLIAM HEATON, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

LITERATURE

Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt. By Earl Stanhope. Vols. I. and II. (Murray.)

AMONG works of the biographical class, those devoted to English statesmen are, as a rule, singularly imperfect. We have had, as yet, no Plutarch for our politicians, and, if we had, might be justified in wanting something better. There is no book about Somers worthy of him. The Life of Chatham has yet to be competently written. Lord John Russell has only compiled materials for that of Charles James Fox. The little that Bishop Tomline did for William Pitt was done badly. Edmund Burke has not been so unfortunate; but both the elder and the latter-day race of our great parliamentarians have only been fragmentarily portrayed by history. Lord Stanhope, whose lineage mingles with that of the Pitt family, has resolved to attempt, upon an ample scale, with a rich series of personal illustrations from correspondence and diaries, the narrative of William Pitt's career. Pitt left his papers, in the first instance, to his early tutor and friend, Bishop Tomline, from whose hands they were transferred to those of the last Lord Chatham. Thence they descended to Mr. William Stanhope Taylor, Pitt's grand-nephew, and from him to another grand-nephew, Col. John Pringle, who confided them to Lord Stanhope. But, unfortunately, this mass of Pittite archives has not come down to our days unutilized. Nearly all the letters addressed to the statesman by his own close relatives were destroyed by the Bishop of Lincoln; among those which remain there is not one from his mother, to whom he wrote more frequently than to most persons; from either of his sisters, or from any of his brothers, until a date when the eldest had become his colleague in the administration. Those of the Bishop himself, and of many other intimates, have also disappeared. But, as we have said, Pitt addressed a constant series of letters to his mother, and some of a very confidential nature to his brother, Lord Chatham, many of which not hitherto published are inserted in Lord Stanhope's narrative. It is a notable fact that although the communications of George the Third to Pitt, a variety of which Lord Stanhope prints, have been carefully preserved, scarcely any of Pitt's draft notes for the perusal of the King remain.

Lord Stanhope, however, was enabled to go beyond these limits for his original sources. He made use of the interesting Rutland Correspondence and the documents at Melville Castle, with fragments possessed by the Duke of Bedford, Lord St. Germans and Mr. Dundas, of Arnis-ton, and these combined with the Malmesbury, Buckingham and Cornwallis Papers, added to the biographies of Sidmouth and Wilberforce, have contributed to the substance of a work which, if not moulded to an artistic form, is, unquestionably, the first that can claim to be regarded as a Life of William Pitt. It is, as all Lord Stanhope writes must be, elegant, flexible, and attractive in style; permeated by a chivalrous pride of blood, sprung from the blended currents of a distinguished ancestry, and in purpose thoroughly impartial: in result, perhaps, this impartiality is not so absolutely demonstrated. The gathered memorials of our great English statesman's life have been linked together by a reverential hand. Lord Stanhope, however, has in him too much of the pure critical spirit, and too sensitive an appreciation of his responsibility, to disfigure with artificial lights and shadows the historical picture he

has undertaken to draw. He is an admirer—he may be a disciple—but his handling of the new materials is essentially that of a biographer who puts into his book a living conscience. We have not yet reached his summing-up of Pitt's qualities as man and minister. We may predict with general accuracy what it will be. We must allow that the letters here published, and the anecdotes authenticated, exhibit Pitt in a very favourable light; but the portrait can never be made fascinating. It is difficult to say why Pitt was a better man than Fox. Pitt was not so formal or so pompous, after all, as Burke; and yet, Pitt's is not a name upon which the imagination lingers, except to think of the oratory that flames about it, the vast parliamentary battles, the coalitions, the wars, the subsidies, the lavishly-purchased glory—or one among the hundred synonyms that might stand for glory—of England, the gallant, the generous, and the unwise.

We might have been sure that Lord Stanhope would linger over the boyhood of a statesman who in his twenty-fourth year was First Lord of the Treasury. He recalls the signs and wonders which, a century ago, marked the year of his birth. Minden and Quebec, Goree and Guadaloupe, Delhi and the Dutch, Quiberon, Lagos, and William Pitt, all belonged to 1759. "I want to speak in the House of Commons, like Papa."—"That little boy will be a thorn in the side of Charles Fox so long as he lives,"—"a wonderful boy of fourteen,"—all this is familiar, and very familiarly treated, too, by Lord Stanhope. So are the criticisms on Hayley—so is the five-act tragedy, which Lord Macaulay thought not worse than Hayley's own. There are pages of profitable reading about the young man's studies, especially in rhetoric; about his health; horse exercise, and precocious addiction, under medical authority, to port wine. But those who, like the Authors of 'The Rolliad,' paint him as never bending from the callous dignity of political ambition, might fancy themselves justified by a letter written to his mother on the evening after his father's funeral. It is hard, dry, worldly to the core:—

"My dear Mother,—I cannot let the servants return without letting you know that the sad solemnity has been celebrated so as to answer every important wish we could form on the subject. The Court did not honour us with their countenance, nor did they suffer the procession to be as magnificent as it ought; but it had notwithstanding everything essential to the great object, the attendance being most respectable, and the crowd of interested spectators immense. The Duke of Gloucester was in the Abbey. Lord Rockingham, the Duke of Northumberland, and all the minority in town were present. The pall-bearers were Sir G. Savile, Mr. Townshend, Dunning, and Burke. The eight assistant mourners were Lord Abingdon, Lord Cholmondeley, Lord Harcourt, Lord Effingham, Lord Townshend, Lord Fortescue, Lord Shelburne, and Lord Camden. All our relations made their appearance. You will excuse my not sending you a more particular account, as I think of being at Hayes to-morrow morning. I will not tell you what I felt on this occasion, to which no words are equal; but I know that you will have a satisfaction in hearing that Lord Mahon as well as myself supported the trial perfectly well, and have not at all suffered from the fatigue. The procession did not separate till four o'clock."

He was then poor; his prospects were bad; he contemplated leaving Pembroke Hall for Lincoln's Inn; but the great subsidizing minister was forced to borrow 1,100*l.*—"a frightful sum"—for the purchase of his chambers; and, when installed, his chief occupation was that of listening to debates in the House of Commons. He was already hankering after a seat, and sounding the depths of Cambridge, where, as

every one remembers, his first candidature was unsuccessful. It remained for serene and illustrious Appleby—a niche scooped out in the walls of the constitution—to induct Mr. William Pitt into Parliament. To judge from his letters, his mother seems at that period to have hungered and thirsted after all the news of town, whether about the Spanish Rescript, the Yorkshire petition, or the chances of the Cabinet. Her son was assiduous in his reports, and supplied her with the figures on the division-lists. He is not yet a Member, in March, 1780:—

"Lincoln's Inn, March 14, 1780.

"My Parliamentary engagements still continue, and have now afforded me a scene which I never saw before, a majority against a Minister. I was in the gallery till near three this morning, when this great phenomenon took place. The debate was the most interesting imaginable, and not the less so from Sir Fletcher Norton's unexpected and violent declarations against Lord North. What the consequence will be cannot be guessed, but I have no ideas of Ministry being able to stand. There are rumours of Parliament being to be dissolved soon after Easter, which oblige me to work double tides in the business of canvassing. My prospect, though not more certain, is as favourable as ever. Harriot will, I know, have sent Burke's speech, which I think will entertain you both with real beauties and ridiculous affectations. I have heard two less studied harangues from him since in reply, that please me much more than this does now that it is upon paper."

He was called to the bar in the following June; and scattered through Lord Stanhope's first volume are interesting notices of his forensic practice, limited, yet not unsuccessful. He was impatient for his gown and wig to come home; but after the Appleby triumph, they ceased to exhilarate him. There was he, face to face with the Revolution families,—with the gentry who, Horace Walpole said, could never see beyond the walls of Burlington House,—with Fox, ten years his senior,—with Burke, already a great and venerable name,—with Sheridan, with Dunning, and Barré. With Wilberforce, too, who was to take a path so different from his own. Member of the Commons, he was next member of Goostree's Club. The first Pitt speech was delivered February 26, 1781:—

"No sooner had Pitt concluded than Fox with generous warmth hurried up to wish him joy of his success. As they were still together, an old member, said to have been General Grant, passed by them and said, 'Aye, Mr. Fox, you are praising young Pitt for his speech. You may well do so; for, excepting yourself, there is no man in the House can make such another; and, old as I am, I expect and hope to hear you both battling it within these walls as I have heard your fathers before you.' Mr. Fox, disconcerted at the awkward turn of the compliment, was silent and looked foolish; but young Pitt, with great delicacy and readiness, answered, 'I have no doubt, General, you would like to attain the age of Methuselah!'"

The anecdote has been told in different ways. We cite it because Lord Stanhope adds that he gives it in the "very words" of Fox's nephew, Lord Holland. But we must quote what Pitt wrote about the speech to his mother:—

"I know you will have learnt that I heard my own voice yesterday, and the account you have had would be in all respects better than any I can give if it had not come from too partial a friend. All I can say is that I was able to execute in some measure what I intended, and that I have at least every reason to be happy beyond measure in the reception I met with. You will, I dare say, wish to know more particulars than I fear I shall be able to tell you, but in the mean time you will, I am sure, feel somewhat the same pleasure that I do in the encouragement, however unmerited, which has attended my first attempt."

The following, also, is a known story, but it

has been so diversely related that an authentic reminiscence from a family paper has its biographical value:—

"Lord George Germaine had taken occasion two days before to declare that, be the consequences what they might, he would never consent to sign the independence of the colonies. Lord North, on the contrary had shown strong symptoms of yielding. Pitt was inveighing with much force against these discordant counsels at so perilous a juncture, when the two ministers whom he arraigned drew close and began to whisper, while Mr. Welbore Ellis, a grey-haired placeman, of diminutive size, the butt of Junius, under the by-name of Gridrig, bent down his tiny head between them. Here Pitt paused in his argument, and glancing at the group exclaimed, 'I will wait until the unanimity is a little better restored. I will wait until the Nestor of the Treasury has reconciled the difference between the Agamemnon and the Achilles of the American war.'

As a young man—not yet twenty-three—Lord Stanhope allows that Pitt was fully conscious of his own talents and not averse from boasting of them, though with a dignity that might have become Cicero. Cabinets of seven were rather in fashion, and one of the seven Pitt declared he would be, or nothing. He was right, because he esteemed himself not more highly than he was esteemed by the public, and his egotism was, therefore, not an affront to his contemporaries. And it is a fact which ought not to be overlooked, that William Pitt, in 1782, moved a resolution in favour of Parliamentary Reform, and obtained a larger number of votes than the Reformers ever recorded again until the year 1831. Something was due, then, to the influence, whether of his name or of his oratory. In the same year he justified his vault and became Chancellor of the Exchequer. On July 10th, he writes to his mother:—

"Lord North will, I hope, in a very little while make room for me in Downing Street, which is the best summer town house possible."

So, for William Pitt, at all events, "the best summer town house possible" was an official residence in Downing Street. He was not the first or the last who thought so. Other people liked to be in Downing Street, too, if only as secretaries. His own secretary was Major Bellingham:—

"You will wonder at a secretary from the army; but as the office is a perfect sinecure, and has no duty but that of receiving about four hundred a year, no profession is unfit for it."

The "Angry Boy" episode is referred to without any questionings on the part of Lord Stanhope, although it has been suggested that the repartee was an after-thought at a club or a coffee-house. The story of Pitt's refusal, in February, 1783, to undertake the formation of a Cabinet, is told, with little criticism, by the Correspondence. Pitt's reasons are briefly stated in a confidential letter to the Lord Advocate:—

"I see that the main and almost only ground of reliance would be this,—that Lord North and his friends would not continue in a combination to oppose. In point of prudence, after all that has passed, and considering all that is to come, such a reliance is too precarious to act on. But above all, in point of honour to my own feelings, I cannot form an administration trusting to the hope that it will be supported, or even will not be opposed, by Lord North, whatever the influence may be that determines his conduct. The first moment I saw the subject in this point of view, from which I am sure I cannot vary, unalterably determined me to decline."

The King pressed, but Pitt was immovable. Lord Stanhope is unmerciful to the Coalition, but he takes his stand on the admissions of Lord Macaulay and Lord John Russell. Being independent, Pitt went to work as an econo-

mical reformer, astonishing Lord North by telling him that he had cost the country, in a single year, 1,300*l.* for stationery, one article in the bill being 340*l.* for packthread,—to all appearance a more costly material than the red tape of our own days.

Pitt was once on the Continent. Lord Stanhope collects the authenticated incidents of his visit to Paris, and adds:—

"But, besides these well attested replies of Pitt in France, there is another resting on no good authority; a mere silly rumour which has often been repeated. We are told that Monsieur and Madame Neckar, through the intervention of Horace Walpole, proposed to him their daughter in marriage, with a fortune of 14,000*l.* a-year, and that Pitt answered,—'I am already married to my country.' Now in the first place Horace Walpole was not then, and had not been for many years at Paris. Secondly, it is most improbable that Monsieur and Madame Neckar, strongly imbued as they were with the Swiss ideas of domestic happiness, should have offered their child as the wife of a young foreigner after only a few days' acquaintance. And thirdly, the theatrical reply ascribed to Pitt is wholly at variance with his ever plain and manly, and sometimes sarcastic, style. I believe that he never had the opportunity of refusing Mademoiselle Neckar, but if he did I am sure that it was not in any such melo-dramatic phrase."

With reference to Pitt's formation of a Ministry, and his struggles to damage the Opposition before appealing to the country, Lord Stanhope writes:—

"Lord Macaulay, in his excellent sketch of Mr. Pitt, has made the following statement:—'The general opinion (in December, 1783) was that there would be an immediate dissolution; but Pitt wisely determined to give the public feeling time to gather strength. On this point he differed from his kinsman Temple. The consequence was that Temple, who had been appointed one of the Secretaries of State, resigned his office forty-eight hours after he had accepted it.' Presuming on the cordial friendship which to my good fortune existed between Lord Macaulay and myself, I wrote to him upon this subject. While sending for his personal unpublished manuscript of Burke from another period, I expressed my doubts whether he had any good authority for the statement which I have here transcribed. With perfect frankness, Lord Macaulay replied as follows:—

"Holly Lodge, Dec. 2, 1858.

'My Dear Stanhope,—I return Burke's paper. It is interesting, and very characteristic. I am afraid that I can find no better authority for the account which I have given of Temple's resignation than that of Wraxall, who tells the story very confidently and circumstantially, but whose unsupported testimony is of little value, even when he relates what he himself saw and heard, and of no value when he relates what passed in the secrecy of the Cabinet. After looking at Tomline's narrative and at the "Buckingham Papers," I am satisfied that I was wrong. Whenever Black reprints the article separately, as he proposes to do, the error shall be corrected.—Ever yours truly, 'MACAULAY.'

—Several weeks later Lord Macaulay pointed out to me that the publication of the 'Cornwallis Papers,' which had since occurred, might tend in some degree to corroborate the statement of Wraxall. He referred to a letter dated March 3, 1784, in which Lord Cornwallis says, 'I do not believe Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt ever had any quarrel, and think that the former resigned because they would not dissolve the Parliament. I may, however, be mistaken in this.'

In a letter, hitherto unpublished, from the King to Pitt, George the Third speaks of Lord Temple's "base conduct in 1784." The inference is inevitable. It is supported by Temple's complaint to Pitt, dated at Stowe, December 29, 1783. He had probably asked for a Dukedom, which the King would not create, except for a prince of the blood, and being refused, flung down the seals. So Pitt was First

Minister, and the only Commoner in the Cabinet. "I came up no back stairs," he said; and a new Parliament decided the question, as put by Johnson, "whether the nation should be ruled by the sceptre of George the Third, or the tongue of Fox." Perhaps the tongue might have been wiser, at more than one crisis, than the sceptre. Pitt went to Cambridge. An opposition divine preached a sermon from the text, "There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?" However, his election turned aside the jest, and we find him profiting by his official position to soften the anxieties of his mother:—

"There is one thing I must most anxiously beg of you—not to entertain an idea of contracting any further in the present moment your own establishment, which is indeed too narrow to admit of more economy. What Harriot said to me on this subject makes me press this request. I have the fullest persuasion that the thing will finally be put on a satisfactory footing, and I hope it may soon. But while we wait for this, which is a debt from the public, we have some of us what may in part serve in lieu of it. I assure you I shall be a rich man enough myself (while we continue in a state which seems to have every prospect of permanence) to give me a right to beg you to be at ease with regard to any exceeding that may be incurred while the suspense continues. I hope you will be good enough to believe that whatever concerns your satisfaction, more immediately concerns my own than any articles that consume the salary of the Treasury. What I beg you to believe also, is that my means, though they will not reach at the extent of my wishes on this point, will without a moment's difficulty go some way to it. I am sure you will forgive the haste in which I write, and believe that I have not time to express half what I feel on the subject. But before I end, I must repeat how anxiously I beg you, if you will let me urge it for my own comfort, not to let the delay of this business give you any additional uneasiness, and above all not to think of putting yourself to any fresh inconvenience or restraint. I will pledge myself for your finding ultimately no reason for it."

In the course of the same month, referring again to family financial embarrassments:—

"I trust in a little while our home Treasury will be punctual enough in its payments to leave no difficulty in making up, in some measure, the irregularity of other funds. The income of the Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer together will really furnish more than my expenses can require; and I hope I need not say the surplus will give me more satisfaction than all the rest, if it can contribute to diminish embarrassment where least of all any ought, I am sure, to subsist. In the mean time, as even our payments are in some arrear, I cannot in the instant answer for all I could wish. But let me beg you to have the goodness to name what sum is necessary to the exigencies of the present moment, and I am sure of being able to supply it. I shall without any other steps have 600*l.* paid into Mr. Coutts's hands the day after to-morrow, and will immediately direct whatever part of it you will allow to be placed to your account. If anything more is necessary, pray let me know the extent of it. I have no doubt of finding means, if they are wanting, at present; though, for the reasons I have related, the facility may be greater a little while hence."

When at Putney, in the autumn, he regarded himself as a country gentleman. "Brightelmston" was a "far countree" to him; but he had not then very much to do, little except to hammer coronets on the anvil of royal patronage. It is to Pitt at this time that Gibbon alludes in an inedited letter to Lord Eliot, confided to Lord Stanhope by Lord St. Germans:—

".....Since my leaving England, in the short period of last winter, what strange events have fallen out in your political world! It is probable,

"Lausanne, Oct. 27, 1794.

from your present connexions, that we see them with very different eyes; and, on this occasion, I very much distrust my own judgment. I am too far distant to have a perfect knowledge of the revolution, and am too recently absent to judge of it without partiality. Yet let me soberly ask you on Whig principles, whether it be not a dangerous discovery that the King can keep his favourite Minister against a majority of the House of Commons! Here, indeed (for even here we are politicians), the people were violent against Fox, but I think it was chiefly those who have imbibed in the French service a high reverence for the person and authority of Kings. They are likewise biased by the splendour of young Pitt, and it is a fair and honourable prejudice. A youth of five-and-twenty, who raises himself to the government of an empire by the power of genius and the reputation of virtue, is a circumstance unparalleled in history, and, in a general view, is not less glorious to the country than to himself."

That is a fragment well worth preserving. The only man in the kingdom who did not seem surprised at Pitt's wonderful advancement was Pitt himself. Fox, if we may so express it, stared at him without surprise. Lord Stanhope elaborately contrasts the genius of the two orators, and ends by placing them on a level. We scarcely think that he, or any one else, can be a judge of unrecorded eloquence. Only the ashes of that eloquence are preserved, and we are asked to give the palm after hearing only the echo of the echo of music:—

"It is worthy of note, however, that carefully as Pitt had been trained by his illustrious father, their style of oratory and their direction of knowledge were not only different, but almost, it may be said, opposite. Chatham excelled in fiery bursts of eloquence—Pitt in a luminous array of arguments. On no point was Pitt so strong as on finance—on none was Chatham so weak."

Pitt, if we are right, was never laughed at in the House of Commons. Even his defence of the tax he had proposed upon maid-servants was not ridiculed. Relatively to his general ideas on finance and legislation, we find Lord Stanhope remarking:—

"It cannot fail, I think, to strike the reader how many ideas of Mr. Pitt, which in his own day were dissuaded or opposed by others as dangerous, have since come to be adopted almost by universal assent as indispensable."

We follow, for the sake of one or two extracts, the preliminary series of the King's letters to Pitt. The first is dated "Queen's House, March 23, 1783, 8:50 A.M.:"—

"Mr. Pitt is desired to come here in his morning dress as soon as convenient to him."

Two days afterwards, upon Pitt's determined refusal,—

"Mr. Pitt, I am much hurt to find you are determined to decline at an hour when those who have any regard for the Constitution as established by law ought to stand forth against the most daring and unprincipled faction that the annals of this kingdom ever produced."

In January, 1784, early in the morning,—

"I own I cannot see any reason, if the thing is practicable, that a Dissolution should not be effected; if not, I fear the Constitution of this country cannot subsist."

Thenceforth Pitt navigated the smooth waters of Royal favour. In March, 1786, there is a curious letter written:—

"Considering Mr. Pitt has had the unpleasant office of providing for the expenses incurred by the last war, it is but just he should have the full merit he deserves of having the public know and feel that he has now proposed a measure that will render the nation again respectable, if she has the sense to remain quiet some years, and not by wanting to take a showy part in the transactions of Europe again become the dupe of other Powers, and from ideal greatness draw herself into lasting distress. The old English saying is applicable to our situa-

tion: 'England must cut her coat according to her cloth.'"

The events connected with the King's illness, the Prince of Wales, the trial of Hastings, and the Regency question, are illustrated anew, to some extent, by Lord Stanhope's concentration of original letters, even to the reproduction of the legend that Pitt once called Lord Thurlow a rascal, and to the fact that the statesman, amid the eddy of affairs, found time to think of the youthful Ladies Stanhope, and to call them his mother's "sweet little companions." The 'Rolliad' writers declared that he never used simple language, and asked for muffins at tea as though he were craving an adjournment of the House; but the new letters effectually abolish that idea. He could be far more homely and genial in his gossip than Burke, who once admitted that during a debate "the right honourable gentleman had dulcified him." The King was infatuated with his minister, and offered him the Garter:—

"But it was respectfully declined by the Minister—the only instance, so far as I know, since the Revolution, besides that of Sir Robert Peel, in which a Commoner has been offered and has refused this prize; and a striking contrast to the eagerness with which it often has been sought and solicited by many great Peers. Pitt, however, obtained the Royal permission to bestow it on his brother, Lord Chatham."

We do not propose to draw upon the second volume of Lord Stanhope's work for more than a passage or two, specially characteristic of its value as a contribution to the biographical library. There are some remarks, with an anecdote, referring to the year 1791:—

"Lady Chatham, though at that time in retirement and old age, was indeed, as Lord Macaulay says, 'a woman of considerable abilities.' She had been the main stay of her husband in sickness and sorrow. She had assisted in unfolding the early promise of her son. I once asked Sir Robert Peel whether he could remember any other instance in modern history where a woman had almost equal reason to be proud in two relations of life—of her son and of her husband. When next I saw Sir Robert, he told me that he had thought over the question with care, and could produce no other instance quite in point since the days of Philip of Macedon. The nearest approach to it, he said, would be that of Mr. Pitt's own rival; since Mr. Fox would well sustain one half of the parallel, but the first Lord Holland, although a man of great abilities, was wholly unequal to the first Lord Chatham. Perhaps I may presume to add an anecdote which I derived at nearly the same time from Lady Chatham's last surviving granddaughter, my aunt, Lady Griselda Tekell. Here is the inquiry which I addressed to her:—

'Grosvenor Place, Feb. 1, 1850.
'..... I have a favour to ask of you. My father once mentioned to me a little anecdote of much interest which he had heard from you at a former time, to the effect of Lady Chatham being asked whether she thought her husband or her son the greater statesman, and of her having answered—certainly with excellent taste and judgment as a wife, however the comparison might be held by others—that there could be no doubt at all as to Lord Chatham being far the superior. Might I request of you to put down on paper exactly what you remember of this story, and to let me have it? I think that a *trait* so curious and so creditable to the person concerned ought to be preserved in the most authentic shape.'

—Lady Griselda answered me as follows:—

'..... With respect to the question you put to me concerning what my grandmother, Lady Chatham, said of the ability of her husband, I did not consider it as relating to his character as a statesman, but to his general talents. When I was about fifteen I was on a visit to Burton Pynsent, and one day asked her in rather a childish manner, "Which do you think the cleverest, Grandpapa or Mr. Pitt?" To which her answer was, "Your Grandpapa, with-

out doubt," or some equivalent expression. Her own understanding was so superior, her judgment on this point carries great weight."

This volume is occupied chiefly with the foreign affairs of the period. The spirit of Lord Stanhope's narrative, when it bears on the disaffection and tumult at home, is necessarily apologetic. Let us pass to other topics,—to a Pitt budget in 1796. The Minister failed to carry a bill levying legacy-duty on real estates. We get then a glimpse of parliamentary humours in the last century:—

"The other points of his Budget—as an increase of the duties on tobacco, and on horses kept for pleasure, and a regulation of the duties on sugar and salt—appear to have passed with little difficulty. But the House of Commons was amused by an unexpected conjuditor to the Minister in the cause of taxation. This was one of their Members, John Dent by name. He availed himself of a petition which came from Leicestershire complaining of the great number of dogs kept in kennels for the recreation of the rich. On this foundation Mr. Dent proposed a duty of half-a-crown on every dog kept either by rich or poor, excepting only those dogs which served as guides to the blind. Pitt, well pleased to see his Exchequer supplied, declared that he saw nothing improper in laying some tax on the keeping of dogs, provided a distinction were drawn between the opulent and the indigent classes. Thus the proposal of Mr. Dent became the ground-work of a measure which was carried in a subsequent Session. But at the time the principal result was ridicule. Mr. Dent—ever afterwards surnamed 'Dog Dent'—appears to have argued against the entire canine race with most extraordinary passion. We are told in the reports of his speech, that he 'proceeded to state, from documents in his possession, the ravages which were committed by dogs—the quantity of provisions consumed by them—and the increase of hydrophobia.' 'We might have imagined,' cried Mr. Windham, 'that Actæon had revived!' If such were the jests even of the Ministers to whom Mr. Dent gave his general support, it may be imagined how much keener were the shafts of Opposition. 'I know not,' said Sheridan, 'whether the Hon. Mover is stimulated upon Pythagorean principles to pursue at present those resentments or antipathies which he may have conceived in a former state of existence against a race of animals so long distinguished as the friends of men..... But will not the charge of ingratitude lie against us for such a decree of massacre against these useful animals at the very time when we acknowledge them as allies of the Combined Powers, and when their brethren form part of that army in Jamaica which is fighting successfully against the Maroons, and supporting the cause of social order, humanity, and religion? In the same strain did Mr. Courtenay follow. He derided the alarms expressed by Mr. Dent at the increase of hydrophobia. 'To alleviate that horror,' said he, 'I beg leave to suggest the great advantages which sometimes result from a state of insanity. The late Lord Chesterfield laid it down as a maxim that the only possible process by which a Dutchman could become a wit was by being bit by a mad dog; and so ambitious was a late Burgomaster at Amsterdam of being distinguished by this shining accomplishment, that he had submitted to the operation. Here, then, is encouragement for the Hon. gentleman!'"

The narrative breaks off for the present in December, 1796, the year signalized by the death of Catherine of Russia. It is unnecessary to bespeak for it the attention of those who read English history,—for Lord Stanhope has been at work in a productive mine, and we have exhibited some specimens of the materials he has brought to the surface.

The Divine Comedy—[*La Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri*; col Commento di Pietro Fraticelli. Nuova Edizione, con Giunte e Correzioni.] (Florence.)

Pietro Fraticelli, during the last quarter of a century, has rendered good service to the

students of Dante. He has published three editions of the 'Divina Commedia,' and two of Dante's Minor Works. The first edition of the latter appeared between 1834 and 1840. The second edition, in 3 vols. small 8vo., in 1856 and 1857. In 1837, he published an edition of the 'Divina Commedia' with the Commentary of Pompeo Venturi, containing certain additions of his own, and notes of the learned Doctor Giovanni Lami. In 1852, he published the text of the 'Divina Commedia,' with a commentary made up from various sources, and bearing the stamp of his own responsibility. The second edition of this work has recently appeared with various additions and corrections, a Rimario and an Index of names. It is a bulky volume of nearly a thousand pages (990), with a portrait of Dante from that by Giotto in the Chapel of the Podestà at Florence, and three new designs to illustrate the 'Inferno,' 'Purgatory' and 'Paradise.' The volume is of the same form as the last edition of the Minor Works of the Poet, and is intended as a companion to them, thus completing the whole of Dante's writings. The author has had in view the requirements of the juvenile rather than of the more advanced student, and has sought, he tells us, to avoid too much prolixity, and, at the same time, too great a brevity. But a thousand pages, nearly, of rather small and closely-printed matter, surely approaches nearer to prolixity than brevity, and shows that Pietro Fraticelli has used up the common property of commentators with a liberal regard to his readers. As he professes to have profited by the labours of all the *chiosatori* who have preceded him, without any other than a general acknowledgment of a few in the Preface, not caring to encumber his pages with names without end, we may regard this *résumé* of all that has been written on the subject, not only as the latest, but as the most comprehensive form in which the labours of centuries have been presented to the public.

But when we come to peruse these nameless notes to which the author has now set his own stamp, we do not find that he has rendered his predecessors the justice which he ought to have done; he has not studied them with that critical attention which it behoves a commentator to give, and we very much doubt if he has paid any attention at all to those earlier commentators, Boccaccio, Buti, Landino, Vellutello, Daniello and others, whose expositions often come nearer to the truth than the more modern refinements of recent expounders, at least as regards the meanings of words. Thus, in the twelfth canto of the 'Inferno,' where Dante is shown the shade of Guido de Montfort, who stabbed Prince Henry of England in a church at Viterbo, and whose heart,—

Lo cuor, che 'n sul Tamigi ancor si cola,—

was placed in Westminster Abbey (see Matthew of Westminster), Pietro Fraticelli, like nearly all modern commentators, tells his readers that it was placed on a column at the head of London Bridge. Landino, who was better informed, and could understand Dante's language, says "in sul Tamigi, that is, in London, through which the Thames flows,"—a mode of expression very usual with Dante, who often indicates cities by the names only of the rivers on which they stand. Another instance in which the old commentators were wiser than the moderns, at least generally, is shown by what is now commonly said of the "freddo animale" ('Purg.' ix. 6)—

Che con la coda percuote la gente,

by which the Scorpion, and this sign only, is meant, as was understood by Landino, Vellutello, and Daniello who says of the scorpion,

"animale freddissimo di natura," though he does not specify the why and the wherefore; for these we must turn to books on Natural History, by which we shall find, if our own experience does not suffice, that the scorpion prefers cool, moist, shady places for its *habitat*, and, like cold-blooded animals, its vital powers are partially paralyzed by the severity of the winter season. Pliny also will here help us (lib. xi. 30) in reference to striking with the tail:—"Semper cauda in ictu est: nulloque momento meditari cessat, ne quando desit occasioni." Pietro Fraticelli, following modern lights, says that the "freddo animale" here meant is "the fish, a cold-blooded animal, which strikes people with its tail, therein having the greatest force." Was there ever such nonsense? By making the "passi" of the night hours instead of watches of three hours at the equinox, commentators were compelled either to turn to the moon for their aurora, or to set up Pisces in place of Scorpion—some have preferred one practice, some the other—and now they squabble about the *fishes*, as if nothing else could save them. At the end of the 'Divina Commedia' there is a note in larger type than the rest, possibly to impress the reader with its superior importance, which sets chronology at defiance; it relates to the period of Dante's visionary voyage, and, we think, does violence to the Poet's conceptions, no less than to established facts. It is well known that Easter Sunday of 1300 was on the 10th of April, consequently Holy Thursday would have been the 7th of April. Fraticelli makes Dante fall into the Selva on the night of this day, but informs his readers that it was the 24th of March. Of the moon he takes no notice. Surely he cannot have seen or heard that modern astronomical science has here solved every difficulty, and shown that Dante was thoroughly acquainted with this part of his subject.—[See *Athen.* No. 1570.] The real full moon of 1300 was on the 6th of April, Wednesday. On the night of this day Dante found himself in the Selva, and towards the evening of the following day he entered on his perilous voyage. The first part of this occupied 19 hours 30 minutes, and a like portion of time was spent in getting from one hemisphere to the other. Purgatory took the best part of four days to get clear of it. But the flight through Heaven was very rapid; he appears to have reached the throne of God in twenty-four hours: thus making, with the hours passed in the Selva, a period of seven days. This has been extended to ten days by Signor Fraticelli: how he makes it out we should like to know. There is an immense amount of information contained in the notes to this bulky volume; but we do not think, upon the whole, that it is so creditable to his literary and critical reputation as the edition he has published of the Minor Works of the Poet.

The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. By Lord Wharcliffe. Third Edition, with Additions. Edited by W. Moy Thomas. Vol. I. (Bohn.)

FOR more than a century the character of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has been a subject of discussion,—a mystery which neither time nor literary research has been able satisfactorily to clear up. We can only explain this by the facts that, for a person of fortune and position, she lived, by choice, in comparative retirement—latterly and for twenty years abroad—and that, on her death, all her papers came into the possession of Lord Bute, who had married her only daughter, and who, though a distinguished and somewhat ostentatious patron of Litera-

ture and Science, thought it altogether derogatory that his wife's mother should appear and take rank among a class which he looked on as persons to be patronized. This feeling was more general in the eighteenth than in the nineteenth century. Lady Mary herself felt it little less strongly than her son-in-law; we are not aware that she ever published anything in her lifetime with her name. The famous "Turkish Letters" she certainly gave to Mr. Sowden to do what he pleased with; but that was forty years after they were written—after they had been long circulated in manuscript among her friends, and when she was more than seventy years old. Lord Bute no sooner heard of this than he entered into a treaty with Sowden, and gave him 500*l.* for the manuscript. At that time, 1762-3, Lord Bute was "the best abused man in England." It was therefore of importance that he should—for a time at least—suppress the work. That the Letters were immediately published does not affect the question. They were published without the sanction, indeed in direct opposition to the wishes, of the family; whose object in the purchase had manifestly been to suppress—to suppress a work harmless in itself, which has stood the test of a century, is read to this hour with admiration, and has won for the writer a European reputation. Suppression, indeed, was the anxious wish of the Butes; even Lady Bute, who had a high respect for her mother, and a just appreciation of her abilities, not only suppressed but burned her manuscripts. Among Lady Mary's papers there was found a voluminous diary, begun on her marriage and continued almost to the day of her death. This was ever kept by Lady Bute under lock and key, and at last was committed to the flames. The apology for this—and we must believe for other like burnings, for the argument so far as it is of force has no limit—is plausible:—

"Though she always spoke of Lady Mary with great respect, yet it might be perceived that she knew it had been too much her custom to note down and enlarge upon all the scandalous rumours of the day, without weighing their truth or even their probability; to record as certain facts stories that perhaps sprang up like mushrooms from the dirt, and had as brief an existence, but tended to defame persons of the most spotless character. In this case, she said, everything got into print, sooner or later."

This is to us unsatisfactory: the "getting into print" is not quite a matter of course; and if it did happen some century after the death of the parties, no great mischief would result. Memoirs, however scandalous, are never historically or biographically worthless. "Mushrooms," naturalists tell us, have been known to lift stones of a ton weight; and we may be assured that anecdotes—mushrooms though they may be—often influence as well as indicate human character. Few are so self-sustained as to be above public opinion. After all, should an anecdote turn out to be high-coloured, or absolutely false, a little editorial alkali in a note would neutralize the acid of the text.

If this principle of suppression and of burning be admitted, where is the line to be drawn? How are we to distinguish the anecdotes which may, from those which must not, be published? Are the great and the illustrious only to be considered fair game?—for what are one-half of our political ballads, rhymes, and epigrams but slanderous anecdotes which, so far from suppressing or burning, we seek for with avidity, and treasure up as pearls of high price and value? We have, at this moment, before us a ponderous volume—entitled a 'Collection of Reports, Lyes, and Stories which were the

N°
Precu
which
Maca
five-a
"Rep
of the
worst
colla
culat
show
peopl
in p
eloqu
Parli
from
of Ge
"Lye
of Sw
son),
volum
and a
for s
herse
to th
natur
nothi
woma
the l
into
gladi
only
dead
favou
woul
been
woul
of th
Hora
while
circu
chara
feare
dispr
were
enorr
thing
ariste
revel
its p
tlem
histo
aid o
to tit
heard
to bu
Gi
objec
there
why
perm
they
essen
of h
doub
critic
prefix
amou
away
script
were
signi
touch
jects
Th
mond
Mons
which
Mary
have
year
mitte
sister

Precursors of the Revolution of 1688,—a work which is constantly referred to by Lord Macaulay: we have on our shelves probably five-and-twenty, or more, volumes of like "Reports" and "Lyes," relating to the birth of the son of James the Second. Who is the worse for their having been published or collected? Yet the fact of publication and circulation is of great historical importance as showing the credulity, or the belief, of the people; and they were probably as influential in passing the Bill of Settlement as all the eloquence of all the orators in both Houses of Parliament. One-half the political engineering from the first of William the Third to the last of George the Second was mere "Reports" and "Lyes," and we doubt not that the contributions of Swift, Arbuthnot, Pope, Burnet (father and son), Chesterfield, and others, would form a volume of great interest if it could be collected and authenticated, as it might have been but for suppressions and burnings. Lady Mary herself is believed to have been a contributor to these satires; and she certainly had a natural tendency that way; but she reaped nothing but suspicion and hatred; for as a woman she could not, and as a daughter of the Duke of Kingston she would not, enter into the common arena, and fight with professed gladiators. She had, therefore, while living only to bear and forbear; and now that she is dead we learn that the best evidence in her favour, which we, who have faith in her, believe would have been found in her diaries, has been burnt. These diaries, we are satisfied, would have enabled us to prove the falsehood of the slanders of Pope and the gossip of Horace Walpole. But the poor Lady had been while living so shamefully calumniated, with circumstantial falsehoods as to her moral character and conduct, that the Bute family feared discussion even though it should end in disproof. They had themselves been poor, and were become, by the death of Mr. Wortley, enormously rich; and they desired above all things peace and quiet. They had a true aristocratic horror of the public—they feared revelation lest they should not have foreseen all its possible consequences, as the country gentlemen of that age feared to let our county historians trace the descent of property by the aid of their title-deeds, lest some question as to title should thence arise,—though we never heard of any one of them whose fears led him to burn his title-deeds.

Giving all possible force to Lady Bute's objection, it is met, we repeat, by the fact that there was no necessity for publication—no reason why anybody, much less everybody, should be permitted to examine the manuscripts; but they were a sort of moral title-deeds, and essential, in friendly hands, for the vindication of her mother's character. If any one has doubts on this subject let him read, with critical attention, the memoir of Mr. Thomas prefixed to this volume, and see what an amount of slander he has been enabled to clear away, or to neutralize by aid of such manuscripts as remain; and these, we may be sure, were preserved because they were the least significant, least enlivened with anecdote, touched least on those very persons and subjects about whom we are most interested.

There is the famous case of Rémond—Ruremonde as Walpole calls him—the "hapless Monsieur," as we are told, of the Dunciad,—of which we have some doubts,—whom Lady Mary is said to have intrigued with, and to have cheated out of 5,000*l.* in the South-Sea year. Horace Walpole, who had been permitted to read Lady Mary's letters to her sister, Lady Mar, makes this report:—

"Ten of the letters indeed are dismal lamentations and frights, on a scene of villany of Lady Mary's, who having persuaded one Ruremonde, a Frenchman and her lover, to entrust her with a large sum of money to buy stock for him, frightened him out of England by persuading him that Mr. Wortley had discovered the intrigue, and would murder him, and then would have sunk the trust."

Nine of the letters here referred to were subsequently published by Lord Wharnccliffe, who expressed his regret that he could not find the tenth. It is curious to observe the critical significance of this lost letter in the eyes of the writer in the *Quarterly Review*, who had just before given his sanction and approbation to the suppressing and burning theory. The moment he finds nine letters only, the tenth becomes all important. He sees in the nine evidence that the Frenchman was in possession "of some letters of hers which were of the greatest importance to her character." If the case had been, he says, as she represented it, a mere money difference about South-Sea stock-jobbing transactions, why should Lady Mary have been in such "an extreme panic?" why, as Lord Wharnccliffe conjectured, all this anxiety to conceal from her husband and the world the indiscretion of her having undertaken to purchase a few hundred pounds of South-Sea stock? "This passionate terror," we are told, is "quite disproportionate to any such cause." "There is evidence, too," he tells us, "of coquetry at least" even in the nine remaining letters, "of a flirtation begun abroad, and lasting almost a year, in consequence of which R— followed her to England; where, in order to bribe him to go back again, she turned it into a stockbroking affair."

What sins has this one lost, suppressed, or burnt letter to answer for? What calumnious speculations might it not put an end to could it be now found? Fortunately it may be found; in truth, it was actually published (Vol. 2, p. 164) by Lord Wharnccliffe, but having got mis-sorted and separated from the nine, it was so harmless and so innocent that it was overlooked equally by editor and critic. But even the ten letters give us, we are told, only Lady Mary's "own account of the transaction," in which, of course, if she had "made him happy in his own way, she could hardly be expected to confess it." Well, then, Mr. Thomas has discovered the whole of the letters from Rémond to Lady Mary, every one of which it appears her husband, Mr. Wortley, had seen, and, after his fashion, indorsed with a *précis* of its contents. From these we learn that this flirtation, begun abroad and lasting almost a year, began after the fashion of the "wits" of that day, in pure literary admiration of her genius, inferred from her letters to his and her friend, the Abbé Conti—Mons. Rémond being in Paris and Lady Mary in Constantinople! If she saw him at all while on the Continent, it must have been on her hurried return through Paris; and as to his visit to England, it was in the hope of retrieving his "tottering fortune" by investments in South-Sea stock, under the direction and supposed information of Lady Mary. But, all circumstances considered, it may be best to let Mr. Thomas tell the story as a curious result of the safer system of *not* suppressing and *not* burning:—

"The name of the person referred to in the letters by the initial R., is only once mentioned in the correspondence with Lady Mar, and as Walpole had no other source of information, he must have noted it incorrectly, the real name being, not Ruremonde, but Rémond. He was, as Pope says, 'a French wit,' though in a small way. If, as may be assumed, the poem referred to as 'Rémond's Alexias,' which Broome professes to imitate in some verses in Pope's Miscellany in

1712, was by him, Pope knew him at least by name. He was of good family in France, son of a gentleman well known in his day by the *sobriquet* of 'Rémond le Diable,' of whom and his family some account will be found in the Armorial General. Another son of Rémond le Diable was better known as a mathematician and philosopher, and was a correspondent of Sir Isaac Newton and other English savants, whom he visited in England. As a friend of the Abbé Conti, he was probably also known to Lady Mary. His brother 'the French wit,' who more immediately concerns us, appears, from the account in the Armorial, to have been in his forty-fifth year at the time of his supposed intimacy with Lady Mary. He is described by St. Simon as a little, stunted, or unfinished man, with a large nose, big round staring eyes, coarse ugly features, and a hoarse voice. 'He had,' says his portrayer, 'a great deal of wit, some reading, and taste for letters, and was a maker of verses: but he had still more of impudence, self-conceit and contempt for others. He piqued himself upon being an adept in everything—prose, poetry, philosophy, history, even gallantry: a circumstance which involved him in many ridiculous adventures, and made him the object of many jeers.' Such was the supposed lover of Lady Mary. What was the nature of those letters which she had written, and the threat to expose which to the world filled her with so much alarm, can only now be inferred; but the letters from Rémond to Lady Mary are still existing. The whole series evidently passed at some time into the hands of her husband, who has indorsed each one in his own handwriting, with a synopsis of its contents. * * They reveal with unmistakeable clearness the true character of their relations. It appears from them that M. Rémond began his correspondence, and reached a very high pitch in that style of exalted gallantry in which 'French wits' and English wits were then so accomplished, many months before he had ever seen the object of his compliments. The first of his letters is dated 'Paris, April 20, 1718,' a time when she was at Constantinople, and begins as follows:—'I have never had, and in all probability never shall have the honour of seeing you. I am, however, unable to restrain myself from writing to you. The Abbé C. [Conti], who is a particular friend of mine, has confided to me a letter written to him by you from Constantinople. I have read it, and read it again, a hundred times. I have made a copy of it, and leave it neither day nor night. Observe my vanity. In that letter alone I fancied myself capable of perceiving the singularity of your character and the infinite charms of your mind.' Other letters follow, in which M. Rémond intermingles expressions no less fervid with dissertations upon the ancients, and copious allusions to Plato, Terence, Sir Isaac Newton, the Island of Calypso, Horace, and Homer. After a while prosaic allusions to new affairs and worldly hankers after prospective gains in South-Sea stocks, then at their height, are permitted to adulterate the pure stream of French gallantry and 'wit.' The lady's influence and supposed good information, which appear to have induced her to speculate herself to a considerable degree, are invoked, in the hope of their proving fruitful of shares at enormous premiums. Then follow thanks for 'that friendship which induces you to condescend to the details of my domestic affairs; and for the advice which you give me for retrieving my little tottering fortune.' It is, fortunately for the reader, not necessary to quote largely from M. Rémond's letters. It may be supposed that Lady Mary, in her brief sojourn in Paris, on her way home from Constantinople met her admirer, who was an acquaintance of her sister Lady Mar, and of her friends Lord Stair and the Abbé Conti: there is evidence in the letters of that visit to England of which Lady Mary speaks, and which was immediately followed by the rupture between them; but the only letter necessary to clear her of the inferences of Pope and Walpole is the last of the series, written after Rémond had finally quitted her and returned to France. It is dated '4th September,' and is indorsed by Mr. Wortley: 'Mr. Rémond, after his return to Paris. His loss by the Mississippi, and his small gain in England.

Advises to realise.' It begins as follows:—'At last I am in Paris...I do not regret the climate or the society of England, but the conversation of a few persons—particularly yours, which I enjoyed but rarely...If you ever come to France (it is indeed a beautiful country), you will be more satisfied with me than I have reason to be with you. All this is not by way of complaint. I know that English ladies are incapable of friendship and of love. I care little about the folly of the one, but I was very sensible of the pleasure of the other. I shall love you without exacting a return,' &c. After reading these letters in the handwriting of her accuser, there is no reason, notwithstanding Lady Mary's natural alarm at his threats, to doubt the truth of her account of the matter, which will be found in the earlier letters of the section addressed to Lady Mar, or the correctness of Lord Wharnclyffe's suggestion that her dread of exposure arose from the fact that her letters would have revealed to her husband, whose strict principles on money matters are conspicuous in his letters, the extent of her secret and imprudent ventures in the disastrous South-Sea bubble. To this must of course be added a dread of the ridicule—the sarcasms and the ballads—which would inevitably have followed the public exposure of her letters, however innocent, and to which none are more sensitive than those who are themselves prone to indulge in such amusements.'

"Who starved a sister?" was another of Pope's libellous allusions, and is ably disposed of by Mr. Thomas with the aid of the papers not burnt:—

"It seems to have originated in disputes between Lady Mary and the family of Lady Mar as to the custody of Lady Mar during her lunacy. Lady Mary appears always to have regarded her sister's husband with aversion. His marriage took place at a time when the Tory party, with whom Lord Mar had finally connected himself, were in the height of their power; and it must have been distasteful to all Lady Mary's family and connexions. Mar was a man of a peculiarly artful and designing character. He played through all his life something more than a double part, and met the common fate of such a policy. * * During the period embraced by the section of Lady Mary's correspondence with her—1721-1727—Lady Mar resided with her husband in Paris. The only letter from her which I have found, dwells much upon domestic trouble, and is written in a melancholy and desponding tone. She appears to have lived unhappily with her husband, and, 'in the beginning of her illness,' is said by Lord Grange, the brother of the Earl of Mar, to have declared 'loudly and oftener than once,' that 'her husband's bad usage had turned her mad.' A ruse was probably resorted to by her family in England, through the influence which they had with the government, for removing her from her husband's custody in Paris after her madness was declared: for when he permitted her to be taken to England, he was evidently under the impression that he would be allowed to follow her. * * It is hardly to be wondered at that the efforts made by Lord Grange to obtain the custody of his brother's wife, in preference to her sister Lady Mary, met with the most strenuous resistance from the latter. Grange was a man of determined character, who did not scruple at an act of lawless violence. His forcible detention of his wife, Lady Grange, for many years in lonely confinement in the island of St. Kilda, is a well-known romance in real life. His letters and diary exhibit a curious mixture of theological cant, whining complaints, and unscrupulous designs. For Lady Mar, of whom he knew but little, he did not pretend to have, and could not have, any particular regard. The motives for his conduct in the matter are, indeed, fully betrayed in his private letters to his relative, Thomas Erskine of Pittodry, published in the third volume of the Miscellany of the Spalding Club; from which it clearly appears that it was not the continuance of Lady Mar's madness, so much as the consequences of her recovery, which he regarded with dread. 'If Lady M.—r continue in her confinement,' he writes, 'and matters as they are, it is bad enough; but they may be worse.'—'Supposing the sister

find her well,' he adds, 'then may not an artful woman impose on one in such circumstances, and whose mind cannot yet be very firm?' What this means is explained by other passages in the same letter, in which he shows, by elaborate statements, the importance to his brother and his family of obtaining a command over her actions, particularly as to an arrangement already made concerning her property. 'Were Lady M.—r, on her freedom, in right hands,' he remarks, 'she would ratify the bargain; but if in her sister's, probably she will not. If while she is that way Lord M. [Mar] comes to die, it is too probable that his daughter will fall into the same hands, which would go near to finish the ruin of the family. I shall add little more on this head. The expense is uneasy at any rate. If the lady be got to freedom, and then to the settlement we wish, it will cost money; but it is worth it; and if it make not a return in profit, yet it prevents worse.' It may be supposed that Lord Grange, though he made a journey to London on this business, failed to persuade the Lord Chancellor of the justice of his claim to take charge of Lady Mar. All the schemes to which he resorted for obtaining his object proved unavailing; and he at length adopted the characteristic measure of forcibly seizing the unhappy lady, and carrying her to Scotland. On the road, he informs us, she was arrested by the Lord Chief Justice's warrant, 'procured on false affidavit of her sister Lady Mary, &c., and brought back to London, declared lunatic, and by Lord Chancellor (whose cry is Mr. Wortley, Lady Mary's husband) delivered into the custody of Lady Mary.' It was but in the preceding year that Grange had, in like manner, conveyed away his wife. She was seized in the night by a party of Highlanders, and thenceforth devoted to a secret and dreary imprisonment, from which she only escaped by her death, more than thirteen years afterwards. What might have been the fate of Lady Mar in the hands of this man, he has himself sketched in a curious passage which he puts into Lady Mary's mouth, in an imaginary conversation between herself and her sister. 'Quite separated from your father's and mother's friends and from your country,' he supposes Lady Mary to say, 'locked up in Scotland, or foreign parts, and wholly in their [Lord Grange and his adherents'] power, what can you expect? Your friends here could give you no relief, and you should be wholly at the barbarous mercy of those whose sense get [gets] not sufficiently the better of their hatred or contempt as to make them carry with seeming respect to you till they get you in their power. What will they not do when they have you?' It is a striking instance of the recklessness of Pope's satire, that he appears to have had no authority for his accusation but the statements of this man. That Lady Mary ill-used or 'starved' her favourite sister, was a charge not likely to be conceived in the mind of anybody else but Grange, and which no one else had any interest in making; and the fact that he appears to have induced Pope's friend, Dr. Arbuthnot, on one occasion to enter into his plans, would certainly point to a channel through which Pope might have received this strange statement. Among the papers is a letter from Mr. Wortley to Lady Mary, written some time later, in which he recommends her, for her own ease, to relinquish her charge, and urges upon her that she has 'done all that any one can think reasonable' for her sister's sake—that Lady Frances Erskine, the daughter of Lady Mar, being now 'almost a woman, ought to choose for herself who should preserve her mother's life,' and that, 'if she had not the prudence to choose proper persons,' Lady Mary 'could not be blamed.' Lady Mary appears to have yielded to these arguments, and Lady Frances Erskine thenceforth took charge of her mother. Lady Frances subsequently married her cousin, the son of Lord Grange, and naturally adopted the spirit of her husband's family: but Lady Mar appears to have had no share in their hostility. To the last, Lady Mary continued to write to her occasional letters from Italy, in the hope of their finding her in one of those intervals of recovered reason in which she, on one occasion at least, replied in a letter of kindness and sisterly affection."

On the subject of Lady Mary's intimacy and subsequent quarrel with Pope very little is known, and not much new information could be expected. We have long been of opinion that their acquaintance before her departure for Constantinople must have been very slight; and Mr. Thomas tells us that there is no mention of him in her letters of that period, though "Garth, Addison, Congreve and Vanbrugh are spoken of in terms of familiar friendship." There is, indeed, proof in her 'Unfinished Sketch' that "when Oxford had the wand and Anna reigned," she heartily despised him; and Mr. Thomas observes:—

"Although to subscribe to Pope's *Iliad* was then almost a fashion, and a friend, or even acquaintance of the poet, could hardly have neglected to do so, neither the name of Mr. Wortley nor of Lady Mary is to be found in the list prefixed to the first volume, published in June, 1715, though they both subscribed for copies of the *Odyssey*, Mr. Wortley for '5 sets.' Of the letters of Pope to Lady Mary which have been preserved, the earliest was written immediately before her departure for Constantinople, and it is evident, from the circumstances mentioned, that their acquaintance must have been very recent; and notwithstanding the extravagant expressions with which he begins at once to address her, could not have had time to ripen into intimacy."

Pope wrote to Lady Mary as *Mons. Rémond* and "the wits" of that time would write.

"It is hard to conceive [says Mr. Thomas] the degree of passionate declaration, extravagant compliment, and licentious allusion, which a fine lady of that time might receive without due to her reputation, or any supposition that she intended more than to exhibit his own wit and talent for constructing phrases. * * Pope, though wholly unfitted by nature for the part of a gallant, habitually wrote such letters to his women acquaintance. His letters to Miss Judith Cowper, afterwards Mrs. Madan, the grave and respectable aunt of the poet Cowper, will serve as an instance. Their acquaintance appears to have been of the briefest and slightest kind; to have had, indeed, no foundation but the fact of her having sent him some verses to correct through Mrs. Howard. Pope was then still friendly with Lady Mary, and supposed to be in love with Maria Blount, and he sends copies of his verses addressed to both of those ladies. But, notwithstanding this, and the fact that Miss Judith Cowper was about to be married to a respectable gentleman, Pope assures her that she 'has put him into such a condition that he thinks of nothing and inquires of nothing,' but her, that he has been 'so mad with the idea of her as to steal her picture,' and that he 'passes whole days in sitting before it, talking to himself.' For Miss Cowper was a wit—that is, a lady of literary talent—and of course would understand the language of wits. The indelicacy with which the spirit of the time permitted him to address even unmarried ladies, is exemplified in his letters to the Miss Blounts and to the daughter of his acquaintance, Mrs. Marriott, of Sturston, to whom he transmitted, apparently through his friend Broome, then rector of Sturston, compositions whose ribaldry and grossness no wit or art could now render tolerable."

Pope's passionate utterances in his letters to women meant nothing; his divinity was she to whom, at the moment, he chanced to be writing,—he was thinking only of the fine things he could say. To believe, as some persons have professed to do, that there was an attachment between Pope and Lady Mary before she went abroad is absurd. She was young, beautiful and accomplished, married to a man of her own choice four years, and Pope's letters prove only, as we have said, that his passions and professions were mere words. His theory is plainly stated in one of his letters to her—"The farther you go from me, the more freely I shall write. . . Let us be like modest people, who, when they are close together, keep all decorum; but if

they step a little aside," &c. Lady Mary was not for a moment deceived.

"Let it be observed [says Lady Louisa Stuart] in justice to Lady Mary's taste, that her answers treat this kind of language with tacit contempt. Viewing it probably, with the widow in 'Hudibras,' as only 'high-heroic fustian,' she returns him a recital of some plain matter of fact, and never takes the smallest notice of protestation or panegyric."

If any one doubts whether these letters were mere words and phrases, let him look at the very first which Pope addressed to Lady Mary after her arrival,—when, "wit" as he was, he knew he must "keep all decorum"—descend to common sense and respectful manners,—and there, after the introductory flourishing of some fifteen lines, he runs off into a minute description of Stanton Harcourt, "a true picture of a genuine ancient county-seat"; a letter which he might have addressed to his grandmother, and which, on the evidence of his own quarto, of 1737, he did address, in duplicate, to the Duke of Buckingham. The character and degree of their intimacy, two years after her return, may perhaps be judged of by Gay's "Welcome," written in 1720, for Gay knew them both:—

What lady's that to whom he gently bends?
Who knows not her? Ah! those are Wortley's eyes!
How art thou honour'd, number'd with her friends,
For she shines the good and wise.

It is true that the manuscript fragment in the British Museum reads "Howard" instead of *Wortley*,—but, until some one shall have discovered the copy of an early edition, we must take the printed text as authority. If it prove erroneous—"we ought to read Howard"—the fact would be still more significant; for then, in Gay's endless enumeration of Pope's friends, Lady Mary will not have been mentioned.

Some time after their return, Lady Mary sat for her portrait to Kneller; so did her husband, Mr. Wortley; so did her sister Lady Mar; so did most fashionable people. Dallaway tells us that Lady Mary sat for this portrait at the request of *E. E.* On what evidence—what title of evidence—did he make this assertion? Did Pope ever possess the picture? Dallaway, at least, ought to have known that the portrait was in the possession of her daughter; that it was engraved, with the date of 1720, and prefixed to his own edition, where it is stated to have been engraved "from a picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in the collection of the Marquis of Bute." Dallaway, we suppose, was misled by Pope's fine phrases; and very fine they are. But he was not half so rapturous as when Miss Cowper sat for her portrait; he does not assure Lady Mary that he has been tempted to "steal" the portrait, or that he is so "mad with the idea" of her that he "passes whole days in sitting before it, talking to himself."

We shall deal with the story of Pope's quarrel with Lady Mary another day.

Serbski Pesme; or, National Songs of Serbia.
By Owen Meredith. (Chapman & Hall.)

THESE Serbian songs cannot be taken up without a certain uneasy feeling. The reader shall see what their reproducer offers concerning their parentage; but we do not feel that all the truth has been told. Is not this a case of more 'Portuguese Sonnets'? Mr. Meredith tells his reader this story of his book:—

"In the war declared by Josef the Second against the Porte, the Serbs took arms with the Austrians. Accustomed, during that brief period, to the enjoyment of comparative independence, they resolved, after the peace of Sistov, not lightly to part with the blessing of it. About a tenth part of the population withdrew armed, in little bands, into their forests and mountains. These little armed companies leading amongst their natural

mountain fastnesses a marauding migratory life, partly of a predatory, partly of a political character, called themselves Haidouks, or Bandits; and form a social phenomenon not very dissimilar to that represented by the banditti of Marco Sciarrà in the forests around mediæval Rome. It is but a very few years since the Haidouk has ceased to be a prominent social feature in Servia. He is a principal personage in the poetry of the people, and Monsieur Dozon, to whose able and interesting little work upon the poetry of the Serbs I am largely indebted, relates that he was informed by a late Minister of the Interior of Servia, that in certain portions of the principality it had been found necessary to prohibit the recitation of the popular songs about the Haidouks, as numbers of those who listened to them had been incited to adopt the lawless life therein described. * * The Servian *Pesmas*, which are the work of centuries, and which, more than anything else perhaps, have served to keep alive in the people the sentiment of nationality, and to unite in a common animosity to the Turk all the kindred branches of the great Slave race in the East—may, all of them, be said to be lyrical, in so far as they are all of them made to be sung or recited to the *gusle*, a rude musical instrument, with a single string, played on by a bow. But I have already observed that none of them possess those qualities which belong to what we now call lyric poetry. They may be classified under two heads—the heroic *pesmas*, relating to historical events and characters; and the domestic, or songs sung by the women—of an erotic or fantastic character. Of the former, I have given but a single specimen; that which relates the battle of Kosovo. * * It is but a very few years since the poetry of the Serbs was first reduced to writing. I believe that M. Vouk Stefanovich Karadjitch was the first to rescue these *pesmas* from that state of oral tradition in which they had existed for ages. Like the Greek rhapsodies, they are composed and sung about the land, from village to village, by blind beggars. The poets of Servia are the blind; and surely there is something touching in this common consecration of the imaginary world as an hereditary possession to those from whose sense this visible world is darkened. The traveller, or the huntsman reposing from the chase, in some wild wayside *mehana* or tavern (a mere mud cabin on the windy mountain side, and generally near a mountain spring), as, followed by his dogs, he seats himself upon the bench by the ingle, may yet see, amid a group of eager weather-beaten faces, the blind bard with his hollow, wooden *gusle*, covered with sheepskin, and traversed by a single string. This instrument is placed upon the knee, and played like a violoncello. First, a series of long wailing notes commands the attention of the audience; then a pause, through which you hear the harsh grating of the *gusle* string; and then forth roll the long monotonous verses of the *pesma*, of which Marko Kraljevitich is probably the hero; a sort of burly brawling Viking of the land, with just a touch in his composition of Roland and the *Cid*, but with much more about him of Gargantua."

Thus much, for the present, as to the origin of this volume.—With regard to its quality two opinions will hardly be entertained. A better book of its wild kind does not recur to us. In the long battle ballad, Mr. Meredith shows that instinctive power over the legendary style which can hardly be acquired. He knows, in description, the value of repetition,—also how incompleteness, if artfully managed, can be made more suggestive than that thorough finish which leaves nothing to the imagination.—But the minor poems will be more generally popular. As love verses, few could be named fuller of colour than the following:—

LOVE AND SLEEP.

I walkt the high and hollow wood from dawn to even-dew,
The wild-eyed wood stared on me, and unclasp, and let
me through,
Where mountain pines, like great black birds, stood percht
against the blue.

Not a whisper heaved the woven woof of those warm trees:
All the little leaves lay flat, unmoved of bird or breeze:
Day was losing light all round, by indolent degrees.

Underneath the brooding branches, all in holy shade,
Unseen hands of mountain things a mossy couch had made:
There asleep among pale flowers my beloved was laid.

Slipping down, a sunbeam bathed her brows with bounteous
gold,
Unmoved upon her maiden breast her heavy hair was
roll'd,
Her smile was silent as the smile on corpses three hours
old.

"O God!" I thought, "if this be death that makes not
sound nor stir!"

My heart stood still with tender awe, I dared not waken
her,

But to the dear God, in the sky, this prayer I did prefer:

"Grant, dear Lord, in the blessed sky, a warm wind from
these,

To shake a leaf down on my love from yonder leafy tree;
That she may open her sweet eyes and haply look on me."

The dear God, from the distant sea, a little wind releas't,
It shook a leaflet from the tree, and laid it on her breast.
Her sweet eyes open'd, and looked on me. How can I tell
the rest?

The following trifle reminds us of Heine:—

A WISH.

I would I were a rivulet,
And I know where I would run!
To Save, the chilly river,
Where the market boats pass on;
To see my dear one stand;
By the rudder; and whether the rose
Which, at parting, I put in his hand,
Warm with a kiss in it, blows;
Whether it blows or withers:
I pluckt it on Saturday;
I gave it to him on Sunday;
On Monday he went away.

Here, to close our extracts, is something more
whimsical:—

A CONJUGAL DISPUTE.

All at the mid of the night, there arose
A quarrel 'twixt husband and wife;
For, the young Omer Bey and his spouse,
Falling into discussion and strife,
Wild words to each other they said,
Side by side, at the dead
Of the night, on their marriage bed.

Had it been about anything less
The quarrel might have past by;
But it was not a trifle, you guess,
That set words running so high.
Yet the cause in dispute (to be brief)
Was only a white handkerchief,
Broiler'd all over with gold,
And scented with rose and with amber,
So sweet the whole house could not hold
That scent from the nuptial chamber.
For (the whole truth herewith to disclose),
This handkerchief border'd with gold,
And scented with amber and rose,
Had been given to the Bey (to unfold
Her letters, which lay on his breast),
By the mistress that he loved best.
But his wife had a sensitive nose
For the scent of amber and rose;
And the fiend himself only knows
Whether, but for a lie, ere the close
Of that quarrel there had not been blows.

"You know I've a sister, my treasure,
The wife of our friend Zekir Bey;
I love her, you know, beyond measure,
And she, dear, on our bridal day,
To me gave this white handkerchief,
Border'd all over with gold,
And scented with amber and rose;
Which precious, for her sake, I hold,
Though the scent of it, much to my grief,
Has troubled our nuptial repose."

Smiling, her husband she heard,
Feeling no faith in his word,
For troubled his face was, she saw.
Up she leapt by the light of the taper,
Barefooted and seized ink and paper;
And wrote to her sister-in-law:—

"Wife of our friend, Zekir Bey,
Long live thy husband, naught all him,
May'st thou never have cause to bewail him!
Speak truth, and fear nothing. But say
(For truly the truth must be told)
To thy brother, on our bridal day,
Didst thou give a white handkerchief, brightly
Emborder'd all over with gold,
And scented with rose and with amber
So sweet, that the scent of it nightly
May be smelt in the Bey's bridal chamber?"

When this came to the wife of the Bey,
She burst into tears, as she read:
And "Fity upon me!" she said,
"For I know not, alas! what to say.

If I speak truth, I put strife
Twixt the brother I love and his wife;
If I speak false, much I dread
Lest my husband die for it," she said.

Then the letter she laid in her breast,
And she ponder'd with many a sigh,
"I choose of two evils the least,
If my husband must die, let him die!

Since the choice lies 'twixt one or the other—
Any husband a woman may spare,
But the sister that injures a brother
Does that which she cannot repair."

Thus shrewdly the matter she saw:
As she wrote to her sister-in-law:—

"Wife of my brother, the Bey!
My husband is well. May nought all him!
And I trust I shall never bewail him.
To my brother on your marriage day
(And truly the truth shall be told)
I gave a white handkerchief brightly
Embroidered all over with gold;
And scented with rose and with amber
So sweet, that the scent (as you say,
And as I cannot doubt of it) nightly
May be smelt in the Bey's bridal chamber."

Mr. Sealy's capital Chinese tale of 'Ho Fi of the Yellow Girdle' is hardly more archly dry than the above.—To conclude, Mr. Meredith might justifiably be reckoned with for some carelessness of language; since he uses words belonging to many periods and many literatures with a careless indifference. This is none the less strange because he affects that precision of spelling, the pedantry of which, even Mr. Landor's ingenious and earnest recommendations cannot disguise or tempt us to forget.—But these are airs and graces which may pass away with time and intercourse with men as well as books.

Nineteen Years in Polynesia: Missionary Life, Travels, and Researches in the Islands of the Pacific. By the Rev. George Turner, of the London Missionary Society. (Snow.)

It is so rare a thing for the emissaries of the London Missionary Society to publish a work deserving the notice of educated readers, that we may possibly be suspected of irony when we say that 'Nineteen Years in Polynesia' is, at the same time, amusing and instructive, and deserves to be ranked not only high above the common run of journals of missionary experience, but also high above ordinary narratives of travel. A manly simplicity is one of Mr. Turner's characteristics, and the quality preserves him from those offences against good taste which disfigure missionary literature, and do durable injury to a good cause. It is true that where a *lay* writer would only pity the condition of the inhabitants of Tanna, Mr. Turner's "heart yearns with compassion over the poor, naked, painted savages"; but, apart from this and a few other blemishes of sectarian phraseology, his pages are guiltless of cant, and he unfolds, in a quiet, unaffected and impressive style, the daily routine of his labour; passing lightly over its disappointments, and not exaggerating its successes. Of course the writer's observations are made from a narrow point of view; and, in many cases, an inability is manifested to treat judiciously the phenomena that are accurately recorded. A man, however well he may have been educated in his youth, cannot, without intellectual detriment, separate himself from civilized life, and, apart from books and intercourse with cultivated minds, pass nineteen years in the noble drudgery of teaching savages the Catechism. Insensibly a man so placed comes to resemble the lowly creatures to whom he is daily condescending; and, if he succeeds in raising them towards his original level, he, at the same time, gravitates to theirs.

Tanna, an island discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774, in 19° 30' south latitude, and 169° 20' east longitude, was the first scene of Mr. Turner's labours. No sooner had the missionary, with his wife and party, landed on the island, than the Tannese proceeded to exhibit, in a grotesque and troublesome fashion, their strong love of acquisition:—

"We had not been twenty-four hours on shore, until we found that we were among a set of notori-

ous thieves, perfect Spartans in the trade, and, like the ancient code of Lycurgus, the crime seemed to be, not the stealing, but the being found out. The teacher's house, in which we took up our temporary abode, was but badly shut in, with rough upright sticks from the bush, having spaces here and there which easily let in a finger or two. Before we got all these places filled up, a towel was missed here, a comb there, and a pair of scissors in another place. Nay, the very bed-quilt was caught one afternoon moving off towards a hole, by means of a long stick with a hook at the end of it. When we spoke to the chiefs about it, begging them to make laws, they would talk loudly, and threaten death to the thief if they could only get hold of him; but it was all a joke, the chiefs were as bad as any of them. I recollect a fellow storming against a thief, and telling us to kill him whenever we got hold of him, and, at the very same moment, he slyly picked up a big nail with his toes, and slipped it into his hand behind his back. We tried to keep things out of the way, overlooked the most of their petty pilfering, and cheered ourselves with the thought that the day might not be far distant when the Gospel of Christ would take root in that truly 'virgin soil,' and in due time bring forth its lovely fruits of honesty and righteousness of every kind."

Eventually Mr. Turner had to fly from Tanna; and the circumstances of his expulsion from the island were so peculiar that the members of the Peace Society at their next conference might well take them under their consideration. The tribe with which Mr. Turner dwelt and especially associated, not only gave him an amicable reception, but in process of time contracted strong sentiments of affection for and allegiance to him. The medicines and domestic education administered by the worthy missionary and his household soon caused the savages to recognize in him an invaluable member of their community. It was not long, however, before some neighbouring tribes, partly through jealousy, and partly through a conservative suspicion of the new settler's practices, determined either to drive him from the land or kill him. To carry out this resolution, the combined powers proclaimed war on the tribe affording protection to the missionary, whose presence was the sole cause of the disturbance and subsequent effusion of blood. With sense of honour, worthy a civilized people and suggesting a comparison with the conduct of the Swiss on a similar occasion, the chiefs of the threatened tribe declared that they would not banish an inoffensive man whom they had admitted to the rights of citizenship, and who had proved himself deserving of their confidence. Rather than basely betray their guest, they would fight for him to the death. Such being their chivalric decision, they naturally enough came to Mr. Turner saying, 'This is your war; but we will gladly peril our lives for you against the overwhelming numbers of your enemies; you must, however, help us with your gun.'—

"Next morning, all our people were in arms, and, by sunrise, we heard their heavy tread coming down the hill behind our house. There they were in a string, with Iāru at their head. Iāru was an old hero of a hundred fights, blind of an eye, close upon eighty years of age, but still erect and energetic; he remembered Cook, who visited them sixty-nine years before. They all mustered in front of our house, and wished Mr. Nisbet and myself to go out and speak with them. Mr. Nisbet and I put on our hats, and went out. 'We have come,' they said, 'to see what is to be done about this war. It is all on your account. We wish you to help us. Are we to be killed when you can save us? Are they to be allowed to come and burn our villages when you can keep them back. We wish you to come and help us with your gun, as it is your war, and, with you on our side, we are sure of success.' Viewed from their point, it was perfectly natural they should make this request. A

single musket was at that time an army in itself. We had no fire-arms of our own. Mr. Heath, our missionary brother from Samoa, who had been living with us for a few months, had a fowling-piece, for collecting specimens of birds. That he had left in our charge, while he went on a visit to England; and it was this the natives had in their eye. Mr. Nisbet and I replied—'No; we cannot join you in this war. We are not fighting men, such as you see in ships of war. We would rather die ourselves than be the murderers of others. We have come to teach you about God, and the way to heaven. We have done no harm to any one. We are the injured party in this affair, and it is your business to do all you can to prevent any one from injuring us. Remember, you all promised, when you asked us to live here, that you would protect us, and that, on war breaking out, you would never ask us to join in it.' This last remark touched the right chord. They hung their heads, and whispered to each other, 'It is quite true. We said that. We promised never to ask them to fight.' Again, however, they tried to gain their point. 'If,' said one, 'you do not wish to go with us, just let us have the gun, and one of your Samoan servants to fire it, and that will do.'—'No, no, we cannot do that; that would be all the same as going ourselves. We cannot do it,' was our reply. We then gave them a bit of print, a hatchet, a knife, a pair of scissors, and some beans, as a present to the father of the lad who had been killed, and begged them not to retaliate, but to do all they could think of to prevent further bloodshed. They saw it was in vain to try any longer to get the gun, promised merely to act on the defensive, and off they went to the village where the boy had been killed."

The progress and termination of the contest do not affect the nature of the position which a conscientious teacher of the Christian religion deemed it his duty to occupy. The war raged for days, the fate of the battle being invariably in favour of the aggressors. Again and again the petition was renewed by the unfortunate protectors of the missionary for his gun, and as frequently the petition was refused. It is true that after the war had set in, Mr. Turner and his party ineffectually attempted to retire from the island, and that afterwards he contrived for the moment to pacify the victors with presents. These circumstances, however, do not alter the fact that, as a minister of peace resolved not to stain his hands with blood, he saw his helpless protectors routed in a battle, entered upon solely for his defence, and yet refused to aid them, when he could have aided them effectually. Had he advanced with them, and fired his gun once, in all probability the alarm of the explosion would have decided the fate of the day for his friends, and put an end to bloodshed. Under these circumstances, was the missionary's conduct justifiable? The question will, we think, be very generally answered against him. To the plea, that conscience did not permit him to take part in the strife, the reply is manifest, —that by quietly keeping at home he not only took part, but took the worst possible part in the contest. Had the danger concerned only his own life, it would have fairly fallen within the province of Christian forbearance to decline resisting the oppressor, and to turn the cheek to the smiter. But the case was far otherwise. The blows of the enemy did not reach his person, and yet with all his squeamishness about interfering in earthly quarrels, Mr. Turner did not deem it inconsistent with his professions to retaliate by deputy.

NEW NOVELS.

Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe. By George Eliot. (Blackwood & Sons.)—'Silas Marner' is not unworthy of the reputation already acquired by the Author of 'Adam Bede.' It has no scenes of exciting and painful interest, but the characters are all well and firmly drawn, worked up from within, instead of the mere outward semblance

being given. They are not described, but the leading idea, the key-note to their nature, is given, and the human actions that follow impress the reader with all the truth of reality. If we wished to be very critical, we might say that the leading ideas of the character of the men and women round us are rarely clearly defined, or rendered distinctly articulate, as they are in this novel; they exist, although we may not have the power to tell their secret;—by so much the more is real human nature richer than any book. The story of 'Silas Marner' is very interesting; the interest is true and wholesome, not in the least morbid or questionable. The peculiarity of the tale is, that its action is chiefly sustained by men; the female characters are only accessories. Of heroines, there are, properly speaking, none at all,—the agency of women is felt as powerfully affecting the welfare and destinies of the men who are engaged in the story, but they appear seldom and say little; still their influence is at work, and is felt for good or ill from the first page to the last. The three good angels are very natural human maidens, who in real life might be considered good sort of women, but nothing out of the common run. Miss Nancy Lameter is our favourite, with her pretty prim ways and her rules of conduct for her own guidance, "which," says the author, "she carried within her in the most unobtrusive way; they rooted themselves in her mind, and grew there quietly, like grass." At any cost to herself "she would do what was right," and though there was some narrowness in her powers of measurement, and some gentle prejudices, yet there was no flaw in the purity of her intentions, or in the unselfishness of her actions. She is a charming womanly character, and her influence for good upon her vacillating husband is both true to life and is very artistically managed. Dolly Winthrop, who was the nurse, counsellor and comforter of all the village, whose good thoughts came into her head always "when she was sorry for folk and striving to help them," is an excellent and racy sketch of a good woman, not exaggerated into a caricature;—some of her sayings deserve to be printed in golden letters. The characters are not the same lay figures as have figured in former stories; they are fresh embodiments of human nature, who live and move in this history and in no other. Silas Marner, the weaver, who may be considered the central character of the book, is very good. Out of apparently common materials, a beauty and pathos are evoked which sink deep into the reader's heart. Silas Marner's career, before the action of the tale commences, is well and briefly told. He was a member of "the little religious world known to itself as the church assembling in Lantern Yard"; believed to be a young man of exemplary life and ardent faith. The sketch of this small, obscure sectarian community is as carefully finished and skilfully drawn as if it were to be a leading feature of the book, and yet it is not dwelt upon too much in detail, nor at too great length. It is in excellent proportion, and it is true to the life and spirit. One of the merits of this tale is, the truth of all the details and local colouring; there is nothing left slovenly. The world of Raveloe is given with an understanding spirit, which has all the effect of humour. The character of the public opinion in Raveloe is thus given:—"In that far-off time superstition clung easily round every person or thing that was at all unwonted, or even intermittent and occasional merely, like the visits of the pedlar and knife-grinder. No one knew where wandering men had their homes or their origin; and how was a man to be explained unless you at least knew somebody who knew his father and mother? To the peasants of old time the world outside their direct experience was a world of vagueness and mystery; to their untravelled thought a state of wandering was a conception as dim as the winter life of the swallows that came back with the spring; and even a settler, if he came from distant parts, hardly ever ceased to be viewed with a remnant of distrust, which would have prevented any surprise if a long course of inoffensive conduct on his part had ended in the commission of a crime, especially if he had any reputation for knowledge, or showed any skill in handicraft. All cleverness, whether in the

rapid use of that difficult instrument the tongue, or in some other act unfamiliar to villagers, was in itself suspicious, * * and the process by which rapidity and dexterity of any kind was acquired partook of the mystery of conjuring." It was amongst this class of people, in a central county village, that Silas Marner came to live, a lonely man, from the mysterious region called "the North'ard." He had more reason to be misanthropic than most people: a victim to the treachery of a friend,—a victim also to false appearances which he was powerless to contradict,—declared guilty by the primitive ordeal of "casting lots by the Bible," and driven ignominiously from the congregation,—disowned by the young woman, with whom he was on the point of marriage,—with his faith in religion and his trust in every human being completely shattered,—his whole life dead down to the root,—with no hope or object left in life,—Silas Marner, the weaver, comes before the reader at the commencement of the story. There is no over-colouring nor striving after effects. Silas Marner is a weaver, and neither says nor does anything beyond what is strictly probable and natural, yet he takes a hold on the reader's sympathy, by the truth with which the inward working of his life is laid bare. The author touches and treats all the characters from their own point of view, and with something of the tender love with which everybody regards himself. No character, however insignificant, or thing, however trivial, but is drawn with the feeling of its own personality strong within it; the author judges nothing, but understands everything. The scene in the village alehouse is finished like a Dutch picture—so is the scene where the ladies are dressing for the New-Year's-Eve merry-making. But Eppie, the foundling and adopted child, is the bright light of the book: her golden curls and bright glancing ways are charming; she has little to say or do beyond being the blessing of Silas Marner's life, which the reader feels and knows she must have been; but she is left bright and undefined, as sunshine ought to be. We shall not spoil the reader's interest by giving any indication of the story,—it abounds with subtle thoughts and felicitous expressions. Being only in one volume, the story does not grow weak nor its interest drag—by reason of the length of way. Readers who desire only to meet with high society and good company in their novels, and who consider it impossible to feel an interest in the fortunes of weavers and farmers, may leave 'Silas Marner' alone, for they will meet with nothing higher than the Squire;—those who can feel sympathy with human nature, however humbly embodied it may be, will find 'Silas Marner' comfortable reading.

Market Harborough; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires. (Chapman & Hall.)—It is not well, when speaking of a gentleman who has the good fortune to be an Earl's son, invariably to style him "The Honourable." "The Honourable lit his cigar" grates on the ear. Neither is it altogether agreeable to good taste to hear the narrative of a country rector's sayings and doings illustrated with endless repetitions of "The Reverend said this," and "The Reverend did that." "I am certain you're a great quiz" is hardly the speech to put into the lips of a well-born country belle conversing with a gentleman, of her own social condition, soon after their first introduction. Still, notwithstanding these and other blunders of the same sort, 'Market Harborough' is a cheery tale, to be ranked high amongst third-rate sporting novels; and it would have merited much warmer commendation, if the writer had been content to keep in the stable and hunting-field, and had not pushed his way into the drawing-room, where he is as much at home as a bookworm would be at Tattersall's. The principal character of the slight and imperfectly-finished story is well conceived, and accords ill with the conventional persons by whom he is surrounded. A simple, honest country squire, accustomed to ride with an unknown pack, Mr. Sawyer is ambitious of distinguishing himself at Market Harborough, and joins the hunting society of that rather dull little town, with three horses, which, though good enough for a nook in an out-of-the-way province, are by no means up to the work of "the shires." Mr. Sawyer, however, is no "green hand." By aid of a cautious tongue, con-

siderable shrewdness, and the cunning of his old groom Isaac, he not only avoids ignominious discomfiture, but contrives to sell his worst horse for 250 guineas to the best rider in the country, who, as "the honourable C," or "the honourable C—," or "the honourable Crasher," plays a conspicuous part in every "day out." The runs are described with spirit and knowledge, and the stable-life of the grooms is well managed; but all that concerns Miss Cissy Dove and her love-making is feeble and unpleasant.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Household Proverbs; or, Tracts for the People. By the Author of 'Woman's Work,' &c. (Shaw.)—A capital collection of stories, which may be obtained separately for distribution, or bound in a neat little volume. They can scarcely be called religious tracts; but they may do as much, if not more, good in their generation than many a work of far higher pretension. These stories are all interesting, and true to the life. The language used is precisely that of the working classes, and the author is evidently thoroughly acquainted with the habits and customs, the petty troubles and household cares, of those for whose use the book is intended—which is more than can be said for most tract writers. The subjects chosen by the writer of these 'Household Proverbs' are useful. "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves," contains admirable advice upon economy; as also does, "Waste not, want not," "Lightly come, lightly go," and several others. In "A man is what a woman makes him," we have a charming picture of a drunkard reclaimed by means of a comfortable home and an attentive, good-tempered wife. But, perhaps, the best tract in the whole collection is that entitled "Right wrongs no man," relating the history of a "strike" and its disastrous effects upon one single family. We wish some of the deluded operatives now out on strike could be induced to read this little tale,—they could scarcely fail to do so without profiting by it. In hopes of tempting some benevolently-disposed individual to purchase several hundred copies of "Right wrongs no man," for distribution among working men, we venture to quote a passage—one among many—which seems to us so sensible, forcible, and to the point, that it cannot but carry conviction along with it:—"Many a man would have harked back again then, if so be the harking back could have been possible. But it is one thing to fly into the spider's net and another thing to fly out again; and when the men looked at their wives, once so neat and trim, now slovenly and untidy,—for how could they be otherwise, when their clothes were pawned for bread?—and when they saw their children pining away before their faces, then they would have been glad enough to go back to their work, and to have been content with a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour. 'But, hold hard!' exclaimed the ring-leader; 'there are two words to that question; we are all pledged to stand or fall together, and not a stroke of work shall you do till we get our rights.'—'Rights!—it was pretty rights we were getting now, when the tyranny of our comrades was tyranny such as had never entered into the wildest dreams of the masters.' It was in vain that one man exclaimed bitterly, as he pointed to the dead body of his child, 'See what you have brought me to! My child is starved to death; let me work, then, for those who are left, lest you bring them, with my lost darling, to the grave.'—'Better,' was the tyrannical reply, 'that they should die than that we should give up our rights.' And so the door closed on the unhappy father, and a pauper's grave received the child. 'See,' urged another, 'my home, once so bright and comfortable—what is left of it now?—look at these bare walls—look at that heap of clothes, my only bed, upon the floor!—'It cannot be helped,' was again the answer; 'better that all your goods should be sold than that the great cause should be lost.' And men who still had their home comforts around them shrugged their shoulders, and went off to talk to excited crowds about the sacrifices they were making for the people's good." We believe that many a desponding, broken-spirited father could

has not been shown to be inferior to that of any Modern Scholar; and this Translation is not only different from that now advertised, but in its each Record presents an account of the Creation in perfect harmony with the other.

The Translation in the LXX of Gen. ii. 3 to 8 is as follows. "And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it: because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made. 4. This preceding history is the account of an origin of heaven and earth. The account which he created them. The account in which day Jehovah the God made the heaven, also the earth, 5, also every plant of a field before it was in the earth, also every herb of a field before it grew. For at first God did not send rain on the earth, and there was not a man to till it, 6. Even a spring did rise up out of the earth, and was giving water to (drowning, Amos viii. 8 in the Hebrew) all the face of the earth. 7. And it was after the water that God made a clayman out of the earth, and breathed into his nostrils a breath of life, and the man became a living soul."

That this and the Authorized translation of this passage could never be just translations of the same Hebrew Original, is self-evident; and therefore, the *Real Free Handling* of this subject cannot be justly disposed of, by an assumption of the correctness of either of them.

This is the case to be decided. Two Documents claim our attention. Each purporting to record the history of Creation. Each claiming an amount of scholarship sufficient to master the comprehension of the Original Record. By the one Document, we are required to believe, that the absolute statements of it are Fabulous, they being contradicted by facts, and by its own record of preceding opposing statements. By the other Document, we are required to believe, that the absolute statements of it are Realities, they being contradicted by no fact, or by its own record of any preceding opposing statements. By the one Document, God must have connection with it. By the other Document, his connection with it may be a part of the Fable.

What then is the decision that a *Real Free Handling* of this subject demands? The decision is, that the two Documents, each contradicting by facts, and by preceding statements, must be outweighed by a record of realities, consistent in all its statements, and with every fact present to the mind of Man.

We may then again rejoice in the possession of Divine Revelation, not merely respecting the creation of the world, but in the fact, that it is possible for Man to receive such an inestimable blessing.

Yet, Brethren, am I sensible that you and I do not mistake the cause of all these doubts. The perversions of the Sacred Text, which are to be numbered by hundreds, yes thousands, in our Authorized English Version. Perversions so numerous, and of such an amount of error, as to lead to the necessary expectation, that while they are permitted to continue, views such as we have been considering will be advocated; and that causes of discord between Christian brethren such as now exist, will, as far as Man can foresee, not only continue but will become more.

I remain, Dear Brethren, Ever truly yours, HERMAN HEINFETTER.

17, Fenchurch Street, April 2nd, 1861.

P.S.—In relation to the *Free Handling* of Subjects of Inquiry, allow me to add, that no *Just Free Handling* of the present *Fable* respecting Species, will sanction Mr. Darwin's treatment of that subject. We may and do admit, that the outward form of life may be and often is changed; but this does not prove, that any Species is capable of change for any other Species; seeing that no such change has ever been shown to be possible. Changes in the outward form, to the extent of making new Varieties are of constant occurrence, but even the idea of the possibility of any change beyond this, is Assumption; so long as the distinction between Varieties and Species is not expressly defined; which Mr. Darwin has not attempted to do, although such Definition is essential to the existence of his Theory; and the limits due to Varieties is not proved in any actual Change to have been exceeded.

[ADVERTISEMENT]—WESTER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, New Edition, enlarged to 1,624 pages, price, in boards, 12. 11s. 6d., bound, 22. 2s., is distinguished from all others by Accuracy of Definition—Pronunciation—Intelligibly marked—the addition of 9,000 recent Scientific and Technical Words—Obsolete Words requisite for understanding Great Writers—Uniformity in Spelling—Plentiful Quotations illustrating Use of Words—Table of Synonyms—and Cheapness: the arrangement giving a greater quantity of Matter in each Page.—Longman & Co.; Whittaker & Co.; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; and all Bookellers.—It is necessary to specify the "Quarto Edition" to secure the complete Work.

THE HOME OF SHAKESPEARE.

Stratford-on-Avon, April 3, 1861.

EVERYBODY here is obliged to your Correspondent last week. There is one point, however, which he has not insisted on so forcibly as could have been desired. I allude to the very singular anomaly that any one individual should have it in his power to order such a precious relic as the bust of Shakspeare to be spoilt. One would have thought that the abuse which has been heaped on Malone for his interference in the matter would have been sufficient warning to keep off all profane hands for the future, but it has turned out otherwise; and here, in the year of grace 1861, when aesthetic and archaeological tastes are supposed to be pretty generally diffused, we have a most atrocious piece of Vandalism perpetrated. If the result we now have be a true restoration, who will not be ready to forgive poor Malone for getting the bust painted white? But what makes me uneasy, and what I should wish you to use your powerful influence to prevent, is the possibility of our having some other "improvement" undertaken and executed any fine morning before anybody has heard of it. It seems impossible that the bust can be allowed to remain in its present hideousness; and I beseech you to suggest some satisfactory arrangement which will insure the right thing being done.

The incompetency of some of our own "Shallows" has been demonstrated by their dealing with

the bust as well as with the pictures that adorn our Town Hall. These, including a portrait of Shakspeare by Wilson and one of Garrick by Gainsborough, have been taken out of their frames and intrusted to the same restorer who has spoilt the bust and made the noble discovery of a "Sir Godfrey." The story of this Sir Godfrey is worth telling. An unknown picture-cleaner appears in the town and makes the discovery that a hitherto unvalued picture hanging in our Town Hall, the property of the Trustees of a deceased old lady, is a gem of Art, a genuine Sir Godfrey in his best manner; he acquires the treasure for 20*l.*, presents it to the Corporation, and then persuades them that it requires cleaning, which he, in an equally disinterested manner, undertakes to do for twenty guineas!—the same price as he charges for "restoring" the bust.

Your Correspondent, in his letter last week, pointed out how carefully we had attended to that part of Garrick's advice, given to the people of Stratford nearly a century ago, relating to the beautifying of our town, and how creditably we had striven to make it worthy of him who has made it a household word throughout the world. He has, however, omitted to tell how faithfully we have carried out the rest of that good advice, and it may be interesting to you to know that, on the 23rd, we are to have our annual dinner, under the presidency of Sir Robert Hamilton, a worthy gentleman of our neighbourhood, well known for his services in the recent Indian Mutiny. The day will be further marked by the reading of one of Shakspeare's plays by a very competent gentleman, the Rev. Julian Young, Rector of Honington, and son of the great tragedian. With these attractions, therefore, and the sale of "New Place," where Shakspeare lived and died, not to speak of our "restored" bust and pictures and the notable genuine portrait, we hope to see many readers of the *Athenæum*, and are ready to give them all a right hearty welcome. C.

Stratford-on-Avon, April 2, 1861.

As a member of the Birthplace Committee and a reader of the *Athenæum*—an approving and admiring one of the Stratfordian article which appeared in the impression of last week—I venture to submit to you one or two queries on points which you can possibly adjudicate upon at once, but which, if not admitting of such prompt solution, you will probably concur with me in thinking of sufficient importance to demand investigation. Most persons who have ever been conducted to the spot, so hallowed and endeared to us all as the final resting-place of our Bard, by the worthy sacristan of the church, and placed by him in position for inspecting the mural monument, will remember the solemn enunciation made to them by that personage of the fact, that both Chantrey and Bell were of opinion that the bust had been modelled from a cast taken after death. Aided by the associations of the place, they probably found themselves insensibly awed into acquiescence, and deemed the veracity of the official and the judgment of the sculptors alike unimpeachable. While gazing with rapt eye and mute reverence on an object of such mystic and entrancing interest, and predisposed, it may be, to catch at the veriest semblance of a shadow of probability in aid of their faith that the effigy before them really expressed the identical form and lineaments of the great original,—few, I fancy, of such spectators have ever thought of submitting to the alembic of a calm and dispassionate criticism the dictum of two such authorities. It has occurred to me as just possible that such a judgment, if seriously affirmed, may have been both formed and accepted without consideration, and from frequent repetition have obtained a weight and a currency to which it is not fairly entitled. Hence I could wish to ascertain from persons better informed than myself whether the art of taking casts from the human face and cranium before or after death was known in that age, or, if known, practised,—and whether, if both known and practised, it is conceivable that such a mode of securing a resemblance of the deceased should have been resorted to in an obscure country town, where the higher qualities of the man found so scant a mea-

sure of appreciation, and where he seems to have been remembered by his contemporaries chiefly for the geniality of his temperament and the sprightliness of his wit. Again, supposing him to have been considered by his surviving relatives and boon companions worthy of so much care and consideration after his decease, would not some sculptor of more than local eminence have been applied to, and some more costly and durable material employed than ordinary freestone? I question, again, whether, if a cast had been taken, Nature would have exhibited on that majestic brow so smooth a surface; for, irrespectively of phrenological considerations, it does not in my opinion present so much as the normal measure of superficial inequalities. Another question which I would fain have mooted is this: Were sepulchral effigies in those days ever, or usually, intended to represent the exact form and features of the original? M.

THE GORILLA AND THE NEGRO.

London, March 30, 1861.

YOUR Reporter gave faithfully the substance of my Lecture at the Royal Institution; but the Artist has been less successful in his copy of the cerebral diagrams. In their details the most careful draughtsman requires the revision of the anatomist. The proportion, however, of the cerebrum to the cerebellum cannot be shown in a dissection, in which part of the former is removed: for the true proportion in which the cerebrum covers the cerebellum in the highest Apes, reference should be made to the figure of the undiseased brain of the Chimpanzee, in my 'Reader's Lecture on the Classification, &c. of the Mammalia,' p. 25, fig. 7, 8vo. 1859.

RICHARD OWEN.

EMBROIDERY AND BOOKBINDINGS.

AN Exhibition of considerable novelty and interest to lovers of Medieval Art is now open at the rooms of the Archeological Institute, 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. It consists entirely of two branches, viz., Needlework and Bookbinding. Those who have only seen faded and tarnished embroideries, such as grandmothers' samplers and ornamented petticoats, can have little idea of the freshness and brilliancy of many of the church vestments and hangings that have been kept with religious care for five or six centuries. Copes, chasubles and altar-fronts, with shining gold and silver patterns and bright silks upon rich crimson and green velvets, are, when we consider that the earliest among them date somewhere about 1180 and the latest about 1520, really subjects of wonder. A chasuble of the twelfth century, where a rich blue ground predominates, and on which a graceful pattern of narrow yellowish stripes is well distributed, deserves comparison with the painted glass windows of the same period. The extraordinarily fine and well-preserved cope from Sion College, and recently the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, is also exhibited by the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, of Newport. The Coronation of the Virgin embroidered on the centre of it, and the numerous figures of Apostles and Saints spread over the large semicircular surface, have exactly the appearance of a manuscript illumination of the time of Edward the First; whilst the orfroy round it, composed of actual as well as fanciful shields of arms, belongs evidently to a subsequent date.—A richly decorated chasuble of a dark colour, circa 1450, exhibited by Sir Edward Blount, Bart., affords an excellent example of the decorative ornament of the period, and a rich crimson velvet chasuble of the sixteenth century, contributed by the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, of Newport, deserves attention for the embroidery of the figures upon it, and especially for the manner in which the Crucifixion is represented. The Saviour is literally suspended on a leafless tree with a green bark and full of knots and lopped branches. On the centre of a chasuble of the sixteenth century, the property of the Rector of Stonyhurst College, may be observed the curious effigy of the Saviour in a long black tunic, suspended on a cross, with the sacramental cup below one of the feet,

and corresponding precisely with the celebrated 'Volto Santo di Lucca.'

The most magnificent specimen in the collection is a large cope of crimson and gold, formerly belonging to Henry the Seventh, adorned with the Beaufort badge of the portcullis, and bordered with SS and portcullises at intervals on a smaller scale. The colours and workmanship are in perfect preservation, and as an example both of style and execution may be considered unsurpassed in that department. Among curiosities hanging on the wall may be observed a looking-glass surrounded with embroidery which belonged to Nell Gwynn. An embroidered purse for the Great Seal belonging to a Lord Chancellor, and so often seen in pictures of that dignitary, is a curious reality; and many other objects of interest must be passed over, to say nothing of beautiful Venetian, Indian, and French stuffs, with various tissues of oriental fabric. The mitre of Thomas à Becket, of a white material, with a rich gold pattern spreading over it, is a rich example of early workmanship. It was recently transferred from the Cathedral of Sens to Cardinal Wiseman, and is exhibited on the present occasion by his Eminence, who also contributes the apparel of an Amice decorated with a remarkably chaste string of ornament.

The books, carefully arranged in central cases, afford an interesting and much less disconnected sequel to the early embroideries than might at first be expected. The principles of patterns are much the same in both. The needle was extensively employed for the decorations of early bindings and book-covers, as well as stoles, chasubles and copes. Magnificent examples of all periods, and the bindings of all countries may be seen here, and for them especially the name of Mr. Felix Slade, who exhibits some thirty at least, affords a guarantee. Messrs. Foss, Payne, Colnaghi, Graves, Kerslake and Francis Harvey have also contributed largely to the collection, and it is satisfactory to observe the high rank held among them by living French and English binders. The older book-covers indicate their former possession by the devices upon them, and by this means we recognize the original property of our English Edward the Sixth, Charles the First (when Prince of Wales), his elder brother, Prince Henry, and Charles the Second. Among French royal property may be noted books of Francis the First, Diane de Poitiers (marked with the crescent), Henri the Second and Henri the Third. A volume belonging to William First Lord Howard, of Effingham, and father of the hero of the fleet that dispersed the Spanish Armada, merits notice as a relic of great historic interest. The collection will remain on view till Wednesday next. In June an assemblage of antique gems, including also the celebrated Marlborough, Arundel and Bessborough gems from Blenheim, will command a decided and very unusual amount of interest.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Munich, March 29th, 1861.

AT Baron Liebig's a few days since, Mr. Bauer, "submarine engineer," exhibited his model of a new diving apparatus for exploring the bottom, for pearl or coral fisheries, for bringing up samples of plants or seaweed, for laying the foundation of breakwaters or the piers of bridges, or for raising sunken vessels and treasure. A more practical opportunity of testing his invention has just been afforded him by a commission to raise the steamer which sank in the Lake of Constance, but everyone who saw the working of his small model was perfectly satisfied. Mr. Bauer has already taken out a patent in England, and he was two and a half years in the country endeavouring to get the Admiralty to adopt his invention. Perhaps the Committee, which is appointed to investigate the Admiralty, may wish to know of this case of their patronage; and perhaps Sir Baldwin Walker, whose flight has been so much commented upon, may remember refusing to notice Mr. Bauer's discoveries because the Admiralty preferred fighting above water to fighting below it.

The objections to the open diving-bell and to the helmet and diving-dress are too well known to need

repetition. Mr. Bauer's invention gets rid of the objections already existing, without bringing new ones into play. His apparatus is completely closed; the diver enters through a door at the top, which is afterwards hermetically sealed, and he takes down air enough to last six or seven hours, after which it can be renewed by means of tubes communicating with the ship on the surface, or purified by the introduction of oxygen. The apparatus is of a cylindrical form, with a double bottom for the reception of water-ballast, which is pumped in or out from within, with bull's-eyes in front, on the sides, at the bottom and overhead, a screw-propeller worked by hand from within the chamber, a rudder and a smaller screw to make it revolve on its axis. Besides these means of locomotion, it is fitted with a pair of paddle-wheels for moving along the bottom, with an anchor to resist powerful currents, and with weights which can be suddenly dropped if the conductor wishes suddenly to rise. All these properties are described in detail in the specification of Mr. Bauer's Patent, dated the 3rd of March, 1860. For digging up plants, for pearl or coral fishery, or for raising specie, the apparatus is fitted in front with shovels, scoops, spoons, or tongs, which are worked from within the chamber. For raising sunken vessels, balloons are used of strong material, such as alternate layers of canvas and caoutchouc, and inclosed in a network of stout cords with an iron ring at the bottom. These balloons are lowered empty to the apparatus, and are fastened round the vessel to be raised to an iron pin previously driven in by the operator. They are then inflated by a force-pump from the ship above, and as they are all open at the neck the air within regulates itself in proportion to the pressure of the water without risk of bursting the balloons. As soon as all the balloons are fastened round the ship and inflated the ship rises of itself,—a great improvement it must be admitted on all the previously existing means of operation. Mr. Bauer showed all these parts of his invention with a balloon and a considerable weight at Baron Liebig's with perfect success. He took the stone, which bore the same proportion to his model that a large stone would bear to his apparatus, lowered it gradually to the spot determined, made it advance under water, on the surface, made it sink gradually while moving ahead, and then made it rise by the inflation of a balloon. I could not but admit the entire success of the apparatus, and regret that England did not see fit to secure it. But when Mr. Bauer, on meeting with a refusal from the Admiralty, desired to offer it to private speculation, that sagacious Board informed him that they would not allow its introduction into England because the Act of 1834 forbade the adoption of anything which might be used for smuggling, and his apparatus was most eminently fitted for that purpose.

Last week we had a prize-play within an ace of being hissed off the stage, but saved, I presume, through consideration for the King, who gave the prize and was present at its failure. The prize was offered for a play taken out of Bavarian history; the name of this was 'Maximilian,' and the scene was laid towards the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War. There was great difficulty in recognizing the noble stern warrior whom Thorwaldsen has perpetuated in native bronze, in the pious twaddling old gentleman we saw on the stage, who talked bigotry the first four acts, and was finally converted to toleration in a scene copied from the interview of Rosa with Philip in 'Don Carlos.' There was also a rhymed prologue on the model of Schiller's 'Wallenstein's Camp,' which was, perhaps, the best part of the play, especially as the scene-painter had drawn the old "Schrannen-Platz" with a truth and fidelity excelling the dramatist. I spare you all the ejaculations of "Deutschland's Muth," and all the allusions to the Vaterland.

Another of the statues for the Richmond monument to Washington has been cast in the Bronze Foundry, and I had the fortune to be present. While we waited for the melting of the bronze, we inspected the plaster models of the statues already cast in the foundry. There is Crawford's fine equestrian statue of Washington, forming the centre of the monument, and several energetic figures

which surround it; a clumsy and awkward Bolivar by Tadolini; Rietschel's noble group of Goethe and Schiller in Weimar; two hideous likenesses of the King of Naples, the original Bomba; Gibson's Huskisson, looking very inappropriately dressed for the climate of Liverpool; and some Swedish street-statues by Fogelberg. The fires kept us waiting from 11 A.M. till 4 P.M., at which hour the door was opened, showing us the seething metal, like the fiery serpents before they were launched on Israel, writhing and twisting in their glowing furnace. Mr. Miller put in his shovel to test the heat, and as it came out red hot in a minute, pronounced all ready. The channel of communication was swept free of charcoal and blown free of dust; the air-holes into the mould were opened, and hot iron bars held against the holes through which the metal was to pour; the battering-ram was slung ready by the iron plate that held the metal back; and then Mr. Miller took off his cap and said, "In God's name let us begin!" At this all uncovered, and the workmen offered prayers for the success of the casting. When the battering-ram had struck several times the plate fell in, and there was a long gush of white liquid into the channel, hissing and bubbling and licking its tongue, like the fire of the Lord which fell upon Elijah's altar, which consumed "the wood, and the stones, and the dust, and licked up the water that was in the trench." E. W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE President and Council of the Microscopical Society of London have issued cards for an evening reception on Wednesday next, at King's College.

The Annual General Meeting of the British Archaeological Association will be held on Wednesday next.

The yearly meeting and dinner of the Ethnological Society will be held on Wednesday, May 15. Mr. Crawford will deliver the customary address. The Council of this Society are making efforts to bring its services and capacities more completely under notice of scholars, with a view to strengthen its position and extend its sphere. With this object, they have issued a statement to the Members, and announced their design to hold fortnightly, in place of monthly, meetings, during the present session, experimentally.

A fine bust of William Pitt, by Nollekens, has been presented by Lord Granville to the National Portrait Gallery in Westminster. We recently had occasion to record a new step taken by the Trustees in the admission of busts, as a means of portraiture, to their collection. This donation of the Lord President of the Council is an important confirmation of their views, and the Trustees have still further marked their resolution by the acquisition of a very spirited bust in terra-cotta of Hogarth, our great satirist in the language of painting. The bust is modelled by Roubiliac, and represents the painter in a loose dress, with a full cap, or turban, on his head. The palette and brushes are introduced on the pedestal. The expression of his face is sharp and animated, more in accordance with our knowledge of the man through his works than the portrait with his dog in the National Gallery. The features, however, thoroughly correspond in both likenesses, and a gash, or cut, on his right temple, not yet explained or noticed by his biographers, serves still more closely to complete the identity. The bust belonged to Mr. Baker, of St. Paul's Churchyard, a name well known to collectors of Hogarth's works. A small miniature of Mrs. Fry, with Newgate-bars in the background, has recently been added to the collection; whilst a head—life size—of Horace Walpole, by some unknown artist, but painted with great power and truthfulness to nature, worthy almost of Reynolds, has been suspended on the staircase. An admirably painted profile of George the Fourth, studied from the life, for the head on the sovereigns and half-crowns of our coinage, is an unfinished picture, but sufficient as a record of his finely-chiselled features. All the dress below his high black cravat is sketchy in the extreme. The riband of the garter is indicated, and the painter had clearly designed to

represent the monarch in plated armour; which, if the intention had been carried out, would have formed a ridiculous combination with the heavy and dark incumbrance round his neck. The Gallery is now relieved from the restriction of tickets, and the public is at liberty to walk in on Wednesdays and Saturdays as freely as to the British Museum or to the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. The narrowness and inconvenience of the rooms preclude all expectation of anything like a regular or systematic classification of the pictures; but during the recess, and in the long interval of autumn, when the Trustees do not meet to purchase works of Art, surely something towards this good purpose might be done.

The Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery delivered a Lecture at the Islington Literary and Scientific Society 'On the Curiosities and Fallacies of Portraiture' in the course of last week. The subject, being illustrated with engravings and numerous diagrams, excited considerable interest.

Mr. Gladstone, a short time ago, consulted Sir Henry James on the possibility of copying our ancient records by means of his process of photolithography. A small deed of the date of Edward the First was copied and printed, with so much success, and at so trifling an expense, that Lord Herbert of Lea, the Secretary-at-War, ordered the impressions to be bound up with the yearly Report on the Ordnance Survey. Thus encouraged, Sir Henry James got permission from the Lords of the Treasury to copy that part of the Domesday Book which relates to Cornwall, as an experiment. He has now achieved this commission, with a result which should certainly encourage the further prosecution of the design, county by county, as appears to have been originally proposed by him. Those who care to have no more of Domesday Book on their shelves than relates to their own shire, can buy the local part. Those who wish to have the whole can bind the several parts into volumes. The work is to be published at cost price, or nearly so.

Mr. Claudet has published a very elegant photograph of the late Duchess of Kent. Here we have the lady in her habit as she lived, kindly and sagacious in expression, and with that fullness of blood and life which a man delights to find in the portraits of an ancestor, as showing original strength of stock. Such a portrait will have many admirers, and will indeed be necessary to those who have established Books of the Royal Family on their drawing-room tables.

In the first paragraph of our article on the Rev. T. Corser's 'Collectanea Anglo-Poetica,' Sir Walter Raleigh was represented as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, instead of Lord Warden of the Stannaries. The argument in favour of Raleigh's claim to the poem of 'The Silent Lover' is the same either way: it belongs to the Lord Warden, and not to the Lord Walden, as Ritson and others have supposed. There are many manuscripts of 'The Silent Lover,' which give it to Raleigh, and there is no doubt as to his property in it. The Rev. John Hannah, in his 'Poems of Wotton, Raleigh and others,' 12mo. 1845, did not detect the literal error of Walden for "Warden"; but he showed to how many various persons 'The Silent Lover' had in times past been attributed, even down to the year 1844, when it was included in an edition of Sir Robert Ayton's poems printed at Edinburgh.

An antiquary and author of much local repute has recently passed away, at the age of eighty-one. The Rev. George Oliver, D.D., late of Exeter, was a Roman Catholic. Born at Newington, Surrey, February 9th, 1781, he was educated at Sedgley Park and Stoneyhurst, at which latter place he subsequently taught Humanities for five years, and was ordained in 1806. He was appointed to the Exeter Mission in October, 1807, and from that time to his death, a period of nearly fifty-four years, has been a resident in Devonshire, labouring with the enthusiasm of the antiquary and the man of letters. His Doctor's degree was conferred upon him, without his knowledge, by Gregory XVI., September 15th, 1844. The varied learning, the winning manners, and the affectionate disposition of Dr. Oliver endeared him to all. His earliest

work was 'Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon,' 1820, privately printed, and now scarce. The following are the principal of those published subsequently:—'The History of Exeter,' 1821, 'Cliffordiana' a history of the House of Clifford, 1828, 'Collections for a History of the Society of Jesus,' 1838 and 1845, 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon,' 3 vols. 1839–1842, 'Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis,' 1846, a large folio, his most important and valuable work, and 'Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Western Counties,' 1857. His latest published work was 'The Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, and a History of the Cathedral,' which was in the hands of the subscribers only about three weeks before his death. In conjunction with Mr. Pitman Jones, he compiled a 'History of the Exeter Guildhall,' 1845; assisted to a great extent in editing Mr. Ralph Barnes's 'Liber Pontificalis' of Bishop Lacy, 1847, and had much to do in preparing for the press Westcote's 'View of Devon' till 1845 in manuscript. Two other works on County History are said to be ready for the press. From the above list it will be seen that Dr. Oliver's contributions to the archaeology and history of Devon and the adjoining counties are neither few nor unimportant.

A friend in Paris, in a letter full of the light gossip of that capital, says:—"The habit of setting forth, for the amusement of the public, the private life and the appearance of every man whose name is known on the Boulevards has been caught by De Lamartine, among others. I find revelations of his meetings with illustrious friends made the subject of a *feuilleton* in 'Figaro-Programme'—a new *entracte*. His first acquaintance with Royer-Collard, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Vigny and Balzac, are so many little chapters, making so many *lignes*. It would appear that the Duke of Rohan took De Lamartine to Hugo's house. Hugo is described at work; his curls matted upon his broad brow by the severity of his labour. But the second and sudden meeting is picturesque. M. De Lamartine says:—"A few years later, his (Hugo's) renown had grown with his years and with his works. He was married, and had already several cradles about his hearth. I was spending a diplomatic holiday by the valley of Saint-Point, in my native mountains. I saw approach, along the paths opposite my window, through the chestnut-trees, a caravan of travellers—men, women and children;—some on foot, others on "mules of thoughtful footstep," as the poet says. The caravan soon reached the sandy foot of the mountains, crossed the stream and the meadows, and climbed the ledge, to the château. It was Victor Hugo and Charles Nodier, followed by their charming wives and fine children. They had come to beg my hospitality for a few days, on their way to Switzerland. Charles Nodier was the boon friend of everything glorious. It was his business to love the grand. He felt himself on level ground only at the summits. His indolence prevented him from producing finished works; but he was equal to all he admired. He was content to sport with his genius and his sensibility—like a child with its mother's jewel-case. He threw away precious stones like sand. This carelessness about his wealth made him the Diderot—but the Diderot without noise or charlatanism—of our time. We loved one another for our hearts, not for our talents. He was a chimney-corner man—a familiar genius—a general confidant—the loss of whom does not appear so great as that of a lofty reputation. But the loss deepens incessantly; for it is in the heart. The poetic caravan continued its route towards the Alps. I saw it disappear behind the mountain. Since that halt of his (Hugo's), we have remained friends, in spite of systems, of opinions, of revolutions, of different political creeds. For these are of the hour, and change with the hour; but poetry and friendship are in the dominion of eternal things; they are of the city of God. We shake off the dust of terrestrial cities as we enter." But we presently find M. De Lamartine at Madame Émile de Girardin's table—a little table of 'kings without subjects.' Here were Hugo, Dumas, Balzac, Eugène Sue, Jules Janin, Ponsard, Théophile

Gautier, Cavarros, Mompurgo, and 'the charming D'Orsay.' M. De Lamartine becomes poetic over the gay Count; the Count having modelled the head of the poet. All this is amusing; and appears to be enjoyed as much by the folk who are served up for the amusement of the public, as by the writers who flavour the dish."

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with the aid of Mr. John Parry, have established a new entertainment, under the title of 'Our Card Basket,' one of the most amusing in which these drawing-room comedians have ever appeared. All three have a great deal to do, and they do it in their very best manner.

On the question of Mr. Major's researches into the early voyages to Australia, we give the following note:—

"Will you grant me space for a remark or two on the subject of Australian discovery. I find a statement in your last number, as to the discovery, by Mr. R. H. Major, of a chart in the British Museum, proving the first discovery of Australia to have been made in 1601, by Manoel Godinho di Eredia. In the Narrative of my late father, Capt. Flinders, R.N., mention is made of two charts preserved in the British Museum, dated as far back as 1542, in which the north and north-west coasts of Australia are pretty accurately laid down, under the name of 'Great Java,' it is true,—but agreeing more nearly 'with the position and extent of Terra Australis than with any other land,—and the direction given to some parts of the coast approaches too near to the truth for the whole to have been marked by conjecture alone..... It may be admitted that a part of the north and north-west coasts, where the coincidence of form is most striking, might have been seen by the Portuguese themselves before the year 1540, in their voyages to and from India.'—(*Voyage to Terra Aust.* Vol. I., Introd. pp. 5, 6.) I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Major, and not having seen his work, 'Early Voyages to Terra Australis,' I cannot say what credit he attaches to the above-named charts; but the subject is interesting to those connected with the explorers of the Australian Continent,—may I say, especially to the daughter of one who sacrificed his liberty, fortune and life to his zeal for discovery in that 'land of problems,' as it has well been called. I am, &c. ANNE PETREL."

From Rome we hear:—"The celebrated Museum, which was collected by the Marchese Campana with so much artistic and scientific intelligence, and with a passion which has never been exceeded, has been divided, lotted out and sold. One of the most interesting features of this splendid Museum was that it was a continuous monumental history of Art,—a history at the same time through thirty centuries of the civilization of Italy and the world. It has been, therefore, the special object of Campana to preserve it in all its entirety, and several advantageous offers have been made for the purchase of portions of the collection, which were, however, refused. Thus, the British Government made an offer, I am informed, of 30,000*l.* for a part, and the French Government offered 3,000,000 francs for a selection of the articles of the Museum—both of which were declined when the Museum was the property of Campana. At this political crisis, however, when money is wanted for oppression, the Papal Government, into whose hands the collection has passed, from circumstances well known to the world, has permitted the Emperor of Russia to make a selection of the gems of the Museum, for 150,000 Roman scudi. At the moment the contract was being drawn up, an offer arrived from another Government, I believe the French, for the purchase of the *entire* Museum at the price of 7,000,000 francs; but the Emperor of Russia has carried the day, and has been permitted to rifle the collection of its gems, giving 150,000 scudi as hush-money,—for to speak of such a sum as the value of the articles would be absurd. The Papal Government, by such an act, has not only done an injury to Italy by thus destroying its monumental story—has not only consulted badly for its pecuniary interests by selling articles of inappreciable value for a mess of pottage, but has broken faith with Campana. When the Marchese Campana gave up

the collection, under the unhappy circumstances so well known, a verbal promise was given to him, I am assured, by the Minister of Finance, the Cardinal-Secretary of State, and the Pope, that the collection should be preserved entire and kept in the country. He has, therefore, made a protest against the sale both to the Papal Government and to the Minister of Russia, though, as you may believe, without producing any results. The Emperor makes no account of it, and the Pope-King is not bound by his word. The objects sold to the Emperor of Russia are as follows:—21 primitive vases, 14 with black varnish; 138 Etruscan vases of the primitive style; 10 Rithion; 35 Aretini; 35 Nola vases; 24 Cumæ ditto; 35 vases of Rome and Magna Græcia; 23 candlesticks—bronzes; 4 trophies; 7 pieces of arms; 3 ditto; 6 candelabra; 20 looking-glasses; 14 different objects; 22 vases; 14 pieces of sculpture. Statues, busts, sarcophagi, an object in gold, 79. All this for the precise sum of 150,000 scudi: 734 pieces, which, as each constitutes a portion of a complete collection, destroys the peculiar value of the entire Museum. Amongst the statues, it is asserted, are the Nine Muses, which are much superior to those of the Vatican."

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 130, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade.
Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence. Open from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M.

THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.—This grand and solemn Picture, by J. Noel Paton, R.S.A., containing upwards of Thirty Figures, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, from Ten to Five.—Admission, One Shilling.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—THE EXHIBITION of Holman Hunt's celebrated Picture of 'THE FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' begun in Jerusalem in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN to the Public at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, from Twelve to Six.—Admission, One Shilling.

JERUSALEM.—GRAND PICTURES.—1. IN HER GRAND DEUR, A.D. 33, with the Triumphant Entry of Christ into the Holy City. 2. IN HER FALL, as now viewed from the Mount of Olives. These great Works, containing upwards of 300 special points of interest, and 300 Figures, ON VIEW daily, from Ten till Five, at the Gallery, 5, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.—Admission to view, Sixpence each person.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S GREAT PICTURE, 'CATTLE LEAVING THE FARM-YARD,' WILL BE OPEN for Public Exhibition at No. 9, Hanover Square, on and after the 8th of April. This Picture is the largest composition ever painted by this great Flemish Master, on which he has been engaged for the last three years.—Open from Ten till dusk.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS, consisting of a NEW CHARACTER MONOLOGUE, DISSOLVING VIEW ENTERTAINMENT Vocaally Illustrated.—MODERN MAGIC AND SPIRIT RAPPING, Illustrated and Explained.—Most Powerful HYDRO-OXYGEN MICRSCOPE, with its Myriads of LIVING WONDERS.—THE MAGNIFICENT DIORAMAS of LONDON, LONDON, and PARIS.—THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH BELL-PLAYERS, in FULL COSTUME.—Open Daily from Twelve till Four, and from Seven to Ten.—Admission, ONE SHILLING; Children under Ten, SIXPENCE.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited), 300, Regent Street.—In addition to the usual attractions in the Scientific Department, Mr. FREDERICK CHATBERTON will give, during Easter, at a Quarter before Eight (except Saturdays, when at Three o'clock), his highly interesting Entertainment on the BARDS and HARPS OF ALL NATIONS. The great care and research which are displayed in his Lecture, together with the thrilling sweep of this unrivalled Harpist, cannot fail to convey satisfaction.—Reserved Seats, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.

SCIENCE

ROYAL.—March 21.—General Sabine, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On the Relations of the Vomer, Ethmoid, and Intermaxillary Bones,' by J. Cleland, M.D.; 'On the Structure and Growth of the Tooth of Echinus,' by S. J. Salter, Esq.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 20.—L. Horner, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following communications were read:—'On a Collection of Fossil Plants from the Nagpur Territory, Central India,' by Sir C. Bunbury, Bart.—'On the Age of the Fossiliferous thin-bedded Sandstones and Coal-beds of the Province of Nagpur, Central India,' by the Rev. Stephen Hisslop.—'On the Geological Age of the Coal-bearing Rocks of New South Wales,' by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.—'On some Reptilian Remains from North-Western Bengal,' by Prof. T. H. Huxley.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—March 27.—T. J. Pettigrew, V.P., in the chair.—Lord Boston, M. Aldersey, Esq., and J. H. Holdsworth,

Esq., were elected Associates.—The Rev. T. Wiltshire exhibited two forged flint implements from Yorkshire, one of a grey, the other a black colour. They strikingly resembled the celts obtained from the drift, gravel, &c. at Abbeville and other places.—Mr. Ainslie exhibited a brass spoon, a portion of a leaden toy and a female figure in bone, recently found in the Thames. They were all of the seventeenth century.—Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper 'On the Châtelaine and the Étui,' and exhibited a variety of beautiful specimens obtained from the collections of the late Mr. Beckford and others.—Mr. Cuming also exhibited numerous examples of watch-chains from his own collection and those of Dr. Iliff, Mr. A. Thompson and Mr. Wood.—A paper 'On the History of, and Associations connected with, Ludlow Castle,' written for the Shropshire Congress by Dr. Beattie, was read.

NUMISMATIC.—March 21.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—J. S. Virtue, Esq., was duly elected a Member of the Society.—Mr. Evans read a short paper on the well-known Medallion of Commodus, with the reverse HERC. ROM. CONDITOR, in which he entered into the habits and freaks of this Emperor, and why he called himself Hercules. He is said to have fought in the arena 730 times, and to have received for a fortnight at a time 100,000 sesterces *per diem*, say about 8,000*l.*—He changed the name of September to that of Heracles, and even called Rome *Colonia Commodiana*, which title the Senate ratified, and accepted for themselves that of *Senatus Commodianus*. The type of the above coin refers to the Emperor ploughing out the boundary of the New Colony. Mr. Evans gave many more interesting details relative to this inhuman Emperor, and concluded by saying, that the coin must have been struck before he resigned the name of Hercules as unworthy of his prowess, and adopted the title of 'The Conqueror of 1,000 Gladiators.'—Mr. De Salis exhibited an early Gold Merovingian coin.—Mr. Lockhart exhibited the following coins and ornaments:—a Bone on which was a coin of Tetricus, jun. (3rd brass), found at the corner of Blomfield Street, City.—specimens of stamped Chinese Brass for ornaments, a small cabinet of Chinese Medals, various specimens of old Chinese Coins, Knife, Money, &c., and a frame, showing how the Chinese money is cast in fine sand.

CHEMICAL.—March 30.—Anniversary Meeting.—Prof. Brodie, President, in the chair.—The Report of the Council was read, from which it appeared that the Society consisted of 342 Fellows, 30 Foreign Members and 10 Associates. During the year there had been a loss of 3 Fellows by death, and an acquisition of 22 new Fellows, making an increase of 19. At the ordinary Meetings of the Society there had been 33 papers read and four lectures delivered.—The following were elected officers and Council for the ensuing year:—President, A. W. Hofmann, Ph.D.; Vice-Presidents, W. T. Brande, B. C. Brodie, C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., T. Graham, W. A. Miller, M.D., Lyon Playfair, Ph.D., Col. P. Yorke, H. Benze Jones, M.D., R. Porrett, A. Smee and A. W. Williamson, Ph.D.; Secretaries, T. Redwood, Ph.D. and W. Odling; Foreign Secretary, E. Frankland, Ph.D.; Treasurer, Warren De La Rue, Ph.D.; Council, T. Andrews, M.D., W. Francis, Ph.D., J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D., G. D. Longstaff, M.D., W. Marcott, M.D., J. Mercer, A. R. L. M. Normandy, W. H. Perkin, H. E. Roscoe, Ph.D., E. Schunck, Ph.D., J. Stenhouse, LL.D. and R. Warrington.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—April 3.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair.—Andrew Long and E. V. Gardner, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—Mr. Macintosh read a paper detailing the results of his Ethnological Observations in England and Wales.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Jan. 25.—The Rev. J. Barlow, V.P., in the chair.—'On the Nature of the Deep-Sea Bed, and the Presence of Animal Life at vast Depths in the Ocean,' by Dr. G. C. Wallich.

March 1.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., in the chair.

—'On Bunsen and Kirchhoff's Spectrum Observations,' by H. E. Roscoe, Esq.

April 1.—W. Pole, Esq., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—W. R. Ancrum, Esq., S. J. Goodfellow, M.D. and W. Newmarch, Esq., were elected Members.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. Architects, 8.
Geographical, 8*½*.—'Expedition, N.W. Australia,' Mr. F. Gregory; 'Ports of S.E. Australia,' Mr. A. Gregory; 'Expedition to Burckin River,' Mr. Smith; 'Expeditions, S. Australia,' Sir R. M'Donnell and Major Warburton; 'Expedition to White Nile,' Capt. Speke and Grant.
Tues. Syro-Egyptian, 7.—Anniversary.—'Mr. Sharpe's List of Cartouches,' Mr. Marsden.
—Engineers, 8.—North Sea, Mr. Murray.
—Zoological, 9.—'New Genus and Shells,' Mr. Adams.
Wed. Archaeological Association, 4.—Anniversary.
—Society of Literature, 8*½*.
—Graphic, 8.
—Society of Arts, 8.
—Geological 8.—'Elevations and Depressions of the Earth in North America,' Dr. Geiser; 'Geology of Palæstine,' Expedition, North America, Dr. Hector.
Thurs. Philological, 8.
—Royal, 8*½*.—'Motion of Plate of Metal on Inclined Plane when Dilated and Contracted,'—Descent of Glaciers, Rev. H. Moseley.
—Antiquaries, 8*½*.
Fri. Astronomical, 8.

FINE ARTS

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

ON the whole the Architectural Exhibition displays an advance of taste and ability on the part of its contributors. The ten preceding collections may not unreasonably be said to have brought this about, probably by the much-desired opportunity afforded of comparing the productions of our leading designers with those of younger men, aspirants of more or less ability educated to a certain extent to supply new requirements. Comparison by juxtaposition of these two classes has certainly been beneficial to both; whereas, of old, the design of a new building was unseen by the public and the mass of the profession until the edifice was actually complete, now there is a chance of open comment being made upon its merits or demerits, and even if too late to remedy the errors of the current instance, the architect may be warned for future efforts by candid criticism and discussion. We consider the improvement noticeable this year to consist in a great diminution of the number of bizarre works, the mere excesses of inexperienced designers, or vagaries of confirmed eccentric architects. The last class was a large one, and mainly developed itself in queer, many-towered, many-roofed, and many-porched edifices, mostly with multitudes of little poky pinnacles that pointed heavenward without purpose and without meaning. We observe far greater attention paid to simplicity of construction, judicious massing of light and shade, colour in disposition of exterior materials, and general repose and solidity of grouping and ornament. These are hopeful signs. The number of pseudo-classic works is evidently on the decrease, the majority here being decidedly Gothic in fundamental principle, if not Gothic in manner. Many of the classic examples are based upon honest constructive rules, and do not sacrifice all qualities to the traditional conventionalities of Art. This is as it should be, and precisely what every lover of Art must desire if his admiration be based on an intelligent recognition of the only trustworthy rules sanctioned by time and experience.

No. 4 contains a *Selection of Sketches by the Class of Design of the Architectural Association—Session 1859-1860*. These are by various hands, consisting of clock towers, ceilings, factory chimneys, shop-fronts, windows and fonts. We may notice the 3rd, 6th and 7th examples, designed by Mr. W. T. Sams, especially the first named, a lumpy and mediævalized *Town Hall*. The second is better, —a *Factory Chimney*, with chamfered angles, a somewhat heavy head and iron-work at top,—on the whole more like a tower than a chimney. The third also errs in heaviness. Beneath a square shaft is a pedestal with four porches inclosed by an iron railing: above the pedestal is a balcony with four doorways opening upon it. In the square shaft are windows which fail to make the aspect of the whole lighter; the space for the clock-face (for this is styled a clock tower) is supported in brackets and terminates in a pinnacle with a vane.—A very desirable

thing was intended by Mr. J. Clayton when he conceived *Proposed Restoration of the Old Town Hall, Hereford* (7). This most interesting building has been ruthlessly swept away; here the architect shows what it might have been made by restoration. We think he renders the wooden piers of the arcade beneath the first story rather thin and spider-legged, therefore somewhat out of keeping with the solid dignity and picturesque beauty of the upper portion and roof.—*St. James's School, Marylebone* (10), Messrs. Willson & Nicholl, is well composed, much simplicity and grace being gained out of a mere house.—*The Elevation of Six Houses erected in Harbour Street, Folkestone* (29), by Messrs. Walton & Robson, is satisfactory enough, but lacks novelty. Much the same may be said for No. 31, *Design submitted in Competition for the Liverpool Cemetery*, by Mr. J. K. Colling, which has the usual porch and windows, a broach spire, belfry, &c.—*St. Peter's Schools, Vauxhall* (34), by Mr. J. L. Pearson, are rather good, but have a scattered effect.—Classical, but more practical than No. 12, is No. 30, *The Leeds Mechanics' Institution and School of Art—first prize*, by Mr. Cuthbert Brodick. This exhibits the abomination of little bulbous domes, also rows of similar round-headed windows,—all alike unbecomingly, silly bases on the parapet, which in itself is cumbersome and unmeaning.—No. 38, *A Small and Inexpensive Church, with Schools attached*, by Mr. Thomas Harris, justifies its title, being simple and good.

No. 39 is a *Design for the East Window, St. Philip's, Kensington*, exhibited by Messrs. Heaton & Butler. The central group of the Adoration of the Shepherds is unusually well composed and good. Nos. 42 and 47, photographs, *Entrance Porch and Window of a House erected at Knight's Hill, Norwood*, are both extremely elegant and beautiful of their kind, with much simple refinement of ornamentation.—Another work by Mr. Cuthbert Brodick, *Design for New Corn Exchange, Leeds* (45), shows some boldness of conception, or, rather, adaptation of a huge oval ground-plan. With two rows of round-headed windows, divided by a string-course, and having a parapet above a poor cornice, upon which are deposited certain clock-faces with odious and lumbering wreaths about them, there is nothing in this design which prevents us from thinking that it is large without dignity, and poor without simplicity.—*Photographs of Interior of Chancel and of Reredos, Church of St. John's, Howdham, Yorkshire* (46), by Mr. G. E. Street. In the first, though looking a little heavy, there is solemnity and dignity; the second is robust and rich. By the same is *Design for proposed rebuilding of a Grammar School* (1). With the massed roofs, mainly square-headed windows and general simplicity there is much repose and simple dignity of character. The exterior of the *Church at Howdham* (61) deserves notice and study for its solidity of character, and a well-designed and pretty angle turret.—*All Saints' Church, Parsonage House and Schools, now in course of Erection at Denstone, Staffordshire* (185), is admirable for grouping.—The *Church of St. Paul, Wymering, Hants* (230), as being built under the direction of the last-named architect, although small and unpretending, is highly satisfactory in its reserved simplicity. This is, to our mind, the most artistic design in the Exhibition; no other work showing such success in economy of decoration or grave massing; great elegance and dignity have been obtained.—*Photographs of two Medieval Tablets* (53), designed by Mr. E. Richardson, are both commendable: the circular one particularly so.—*Torquay National Schools* (114), by Mr. E. Appleton, are elegant and simple.—No. 134 shows a group of works by Mr. C. Gray—churches and interiors with street fronts, styled *A Professional Census, 1851 to 1861*, which are mostly good.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—M. Joubert has perfected a process of transferring photographs to glass, which we desire cordially to recommend, being persuaded that so useful and elegant an application of the new art will attain great popularity. It will deserve to succeed, not only on account of its cheapness,

for we get by it a perfect and unfading picture at little more than a common photographic print on paper, but the innumerable applications of the new system to interior and exterior decoration. By this process we have before us several examples of admirable and perfect transfers of elaborate views of natural localities indelibly fixed on to the glass itself,—defying time and weather if fixed in the open air,—which may be cleaned as readily as a common window-pane,—do not interfere with the transmission of light to any marked degree,—while, employed as such, they effectually serve the purpose of shutting out disagreeable views,—miseries we are subject to in London, in such situations as staircase-windows and the like. Fixed in the sashes of a library, these ornaments would give a great repose and exclude external sights, and, judiciously selected by the inhabitant, might fitly sustain the character of the apartment by presenting views of famous localities or portraits of famous men. What an imperishable gallery of friends' likenesses might not a man gather upon his window-panes,—what elegant and appropriate fittings for the glass shelves of his choice book-case! No doubt this process may be as admirably applied to other purposes; but as it is, the power of getting a photograph of one's own transferred to glass for a trifle and without risk is really an enviable one. By the side of the hall-door, how much better these than the poor, commonplace ground glass, or even the etched glass that is now so much in vogue. How applicable to a summer-house, or the lower panes of a conservatory these may be we need not say.

Mr. Desanges has added several new pictures to his Victoria Cross Gallery. The air of dashing execution and effective rendering, which carries away the spectator's applause at once, and to some extent needs a cooler judgment to value truly, is still apparent enough in the majority of these additions; although, we are bound to say, that in others the better means of quietude of design and colour seem to have been wisely sought after, and to a considerable extent obtained. With one exception let us reserve our remarks for these. The exception is the picture now numbered 10, recording an act of gallantry on the part of Major Charles John Stanley Gough, 5th Bengal European Cavalry. The event before us took place in the interior of a house where the rebels had taken up a position and been dislodged by several European officers. The manner in which Mr. Desanges has represented the occurrence is highly creditable to his power of making complicated pictorial arrangements for murder. Capt. Hugh Gough, one of the attacking party, is down on his back, while a rebel chops at, but will not hit him. The gallant Major whose heroism forms the subject of the picture is cutting at the native, who has thus two antagonists; for the Captain, though overthrown, is still pugnacious. To these enters from behind a second rebel, who, to judge by his expression, must be swearing fearfully as an irate cat. He is sword in hand, and is somewhat hastily pistolled by a third hero. Here are all the elements of clap-trap fit to reproduce at a transpontine theatre. We are not surprised that such things "draw" a certain class of people to look at them; but how did the artist induce brave men to let their courageous actions be brought before the world in this manner? The execution of this picture is characteristically coarse, dauby and staring. It is our impression, that the number of works wherein dandy heroes are represented pistolling ferocious rebels, with the calm air of gods, is diminished. It is well it should be so, or Mr. Desanges will take rank but little above Madame Tussaud in critical estimation.—No. 18 is a large picture, showing how Lieut. John Grant Malcolmson came to the rescue of Lieut. Arthur Moore, through a crowd of Persian soldiers, at the Battle of Kooshab, 1857. This is a less meretricious production; still, all parties glare at nothing. There is no consent in their actions; beyond the attitude, nothing expresses the subject's story. Three Persians in sheep-skin shakos press forward, bayonet in hand, while in comes hastily the rescuer, a "ladies' delight" of a warrior. We wonder if the brave man is really so

oiled and curled. He has a very short arm, and a very long sword. The soldier to be delivered stands over his horse—a broken sword in one hand, and a revolver in the other.—No. 16 may be called a genuine work, allowing for the general character and scope of the Exhibition. The Assistant Magistrate of Patna, Ross L. Mangles, Esq., is seen carrying off a wounded soldier of the 37th Regiment, though himself badly wounded. He has him pig-a-back. The actions of both are well designed; their expressions characteristic and good.—In No. 18, where Colour-Sergeant Henry Macdonald, R.E., is seen directing the formation of a sap, and repulsing an attack of Russians at Sebastopol, there is also some intention and modesty. The colour is horrid. Some of these pictures reach actual humour, so absurdly unconsidered are they.—Assistant-Commissioner Kavanagh is being disguised by his companions, in No. 35, before making that famous expedition through the rebels at Lucknow. His round English face and blonde whiskers will inevitably betray the good comrade before he is a yard from the Residency. This cannot be a portrait.—There is more good composition and common sense in No. 42, where Dr. J. Jee and Assistant-Surgeon Valentine M'Master are distinguishing themselves, than in any picture in the whole Gallery. We commend the like to Mr. Desanges' future practice.

The statue of St. George slaying the Dragon, by Mr. J. R. Clayton, has been placed on the column in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. Many of our readers may not be aware that this column consists of a highly-decorated plinth of Gothic form, sustaining a polished red granite shaft, banded about midway of its height with a richly carved belt; above are hung the shields of the "Old Westminster" scholars, officers who fell in the Crimean war, of whom Lord Raglan was the chief. A cap of white stone surmounts this, carved with foliage, upon which again is raised the immediate pedestal of the statue. We doubt much if the public will care for the design of the St. George; to our minds there is a want of vigour in the actions of both Dragon and Saint. We would have had the former rearing up against the knight's breast with outspread wings, as if he were a dangerous antagonist; as it is, the poor animal looks somewhat beneath the notice of the champion, who could kick him out of the path with ease. On the whole, however, there is little doubt that the distant general appearance of the column and statue will be picturesque, and therefore pleasing.

The sum of 1,000*l.* has been devoted by the Legislature of Tasmania for the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir John Franklin at Hobart Town, on the site where stood the house in which he resided as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, that edifice being removed for local improvements.

We call attention with pleasure to a very beautiful and ingenious skylight, which may be seen at Waterloo House, Cockspur Street, covering in a show-room of that establishment; this was designed by Mr. Coutts Stone. It rises, spanning the space to be covered in, about 25 feet, in a semicircle; the bars holding the glass, which is cast and semi-opaque, go diagonally from side to side, crossing each other at right angles, therefore the openings are coffer-like and diamond-shaped; the bars are flat, and have a kind of stud ornament at their intersections. The result is extremely elegant.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY, April 13, Beethoven's GRAND SERVICE in D.—Principal Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Saint-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lewis Thomas.—TICKETS, 2*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

MOLIQUE'S ORATORIO, 'ABRAHAM,'—Under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince Consort and the other Members of the Royal Family.—Herr Molique will conduct his Oratorio 'ABRAHAM' for the first time in London, for the BENEFIT of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, at Exeter Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 17. Principal Vocalists: Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Saint-Dolby, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Santley and Mr. Sims Reeves. An engagement has also been offered to Signor Bellotti.—Reserved Seats, One Guinea, to be had only of Messrs. Cramer & Co. 201, Regent Street; and Messrs. Ewer & Co. 87, Regent Street. Western Gallery, 10*s.* 6*d.*; Western Area, 5*s.*; to be had at the principal Music-sellers.

MUSICAL UNION: H.R.H. PRINCE CONSORT. Patron. —On TUESDAY, April 9, at Half-past Three o'clock, Quartett in G, Op. 54, Haydn; Quintett C minor, Piano, Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon and Horn, Spohr; Quintett, Op. 57, in C, Beethoven. Solos, Violin and Piano. Artists: Vieuxtemps, Piatti, Pauer, &c. Members can pay for Visitors at the Hall.—Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at Cramer's, Chappell's, and Olivier's. Members having Nominations are requested to send the Names and Addresses to the Director, 18, Hanover Square.

M. SAINTON has the honour to announce a series of FOUR CHAMBER CONCERTS to take place at his own Residence, No. 3, Upper Wimpole Street, on the following (WEDNESDAY) Evenings, April 24, May 15, 29, and June 12. To commence at Half-past Eight o'clock.—M. Sainton will be assisted by the most eminent Artists, including M. Resch, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Webb, Signor Piatti, M. Pague, and M. Halle. An eminent Vocalist will appear on each occasion.—Subscription for the Series, 12 11s. 6d.; Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be obtained at the principal Musicellers, and of M. Sainton, at his Residence.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—In July last we spoke of the liberal revival of 'Le Prophète,' and of the singers who took part in the performance. They are the same in 1861 as in 1860; and the magnificent spectacle, which was new at the close of last season, is in all its freshness a sight not to be missed by any one fond of stage-pageantry.—The orchestra and chorus are in all their splendour; now rivalled by none in Europe. Signor Tamberlik seemed to us, on his entry, to have lost some power, possibly, however, it was a case of reserve at the commencement of a part more than usually trying. Mlle. Caillaud was no more satisfactory this year than last; applying to every effect an amount of force, the result of which is merely to make want of finish apparent. Mlle. Corbari was less competent than last year; which is saying little indeed;—the duetts suffer greatly from her inefficiency and want of execution.—The theatre was very full.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Wednesday evening's Concert contained some excellent music very well performed. Mendelssohn's Psalm, "Hear my prayer," is a boon when an orchestra is dispensed with. The solo was beautifully given by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington.—M. Lemmens taking the organ part. Here let the occasion be taken to say, that this gentleman is one of the finest organists whom we have heard for many a day,—showing that combination of quiet solidity and execution to which only few who attempt the instrument attain.—Miss Ward (piano) and M. Sainton (violin) were the other solo players.—A separate word of praise is due to Miss Augusta Thomson, who improves rapidly; her voice seems to have developed itself since her arrival in England; and her execution is firm and brilliant. The *bravura* from M. Auber's last opera, 'La Circassienne,' well deserved its *encore*, not because of any merit in the music, but because it was exceedingly well sung.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday Mr. Webster produced a new Easter piece, in the shape of a version of the long and elaborate drama of 'L'Escamoteur,' by MM. D'Ennery and Dugué, under the title of 'Magloire, the Prestigator,' with an evident purpose of reviving the kind of interest which was once so strongly produced by the trials and sorrows of the mountebank Belphegor. The plot in the case of the new piece is, however, of more complex sort, and involves more stage machinery than was required by the old. The accessories and adjuncts are perhaps more ostentatiously introduced, and take up too much time;—but, though a little overlaid in this respect, the general effect is powerful, and worked up to more than one climax of strong interest, though we fear the final tableau is not the most satisfactory. We could have wished the story had been less ingenious, and the result less conventional. Those who recollect Mr. Webster in 'Belphegor' will be prepared to witness a triumph in his peculiar style of art in 'Magloire.' Previous to his appearance, however, there is a long, and we think unnecessary, prologue, in which the previous action, happening seventeen years before the real business of the piece, is dramatically gone through. As such action is afterwards detailed in dialogue, this preliminary act might obviously have been spared. The real action of the play retraces the 'Belphegor' ground with tolerable accuracy. The chief magician is accompanied by his imp, who literally gets more kicks than halfpence, and is

represented by Mr. J. L. Toole with his usual vivacity and humour. After exhibiting at a fête in the Park of St.-Germain, Magloire is tempted by an offer of a large sum to personate the father of Cecile (Miss H. Simms),—the supposed daughter of Count D'Arcy (Mr. Billington). The young lady is a changeling, having been substituted for the Countess's dead child, as the only cure for her mental aberration under the pressure of overwhelming sorrow; and now stands in the way of the tempter, Jules Lanières (Mr. David Fisher),—the rightful heir to the estate. Magloire accepts the bribe, and gets the necessary documents establishing his identity. Though sorely tried in his conscience and in his feelings, he goes through with the fraud, and removes the poor girl to his own domicile, where a revelation is made which changes the current of his motives and actions. He discovers that he is really the father of Cecile, her mother having left him within six months of their marriage and died without his knowing that she had borne a child. The letter of the dying woman reveals some cruelties of which he had been guilty, but of which he repents, and so receives his daughter's pardon. This discovery so attaches him to Cecile that he begins to entertain a "paternal jealousy" of the family by whom she has been preserved and educated; and it is not until he perceives that her life depends on being restored to them that he willingly parts with her. He then denounces the nefarious conduct of Jules, whom he compels to quit Paris, and altogether denying his own paternity of the girl, takes his leave with a broken heart. The necessity for this self-immolation is not apparent. The noble family had already repeatedly expressed their willingness to receive Magloire into the house as a friend, notwithstanding his profession, and the supposition that they, with his daughter, would now permit him to withdraw for ever from their vicinity under a mistaken notion of conventional propriety is inconsistent with all the antecedents of the drama. The one point of merit in the piece is the conversion of Magloire from the pretended to the real father;—and the burst of passion that the revelation elicits was so powerfully realized by Mr. Webster as to electrify the house. The subsequent scenes besides were very pathetic, and evidently impressed the audience with a favourable sentiment in behalf of the drama, and the curtain fell to unanimous applause.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Samuel Lover's play of 'McCarthy More; or, Possession Nine Points of the Law,' which had been so long delayed on account of Mr. John Drew's illness, was produced on Monday. The title reveals the plot, which indeed is very simple. McCarthy, having suffered attainder, on his return to his country finds his property in possession of powerful opponents; and takes measures with an humble ally, Darby Sullivan (Mr. John Drew), ex-trooper and waiter at the Black Bull, to expel the intruders. Accordingly, More personates Dean Swift, and invites Sir Peignory Pip to the Black Bull, to consult on the plot of a romance, which Sir Peignory, a man of literary taste, is engaged in composing. His entire family and servants are induced also to follow, by the report that the Dean has wickedly poisoned him. Meanwhile Solomon Gripe is wiled away by a young lady who is a cousin of McCarthy, and for whom the said Solomon has an unconfessed attachment. A clearance being thus effected, Darby Sullivan enters the castle triumphantly at the head of the peasantry. Mr. Drew acted with his usual humour, and the new piece was successful. It was followed by a second new drama, entitled 'New Year's Eve; or, the Belle of the Season,'—in which a milliner's apprentice takes the place of the "Traviata," without however the guilt of the "Lady of the Camelias," in a series of scenes which are parodies of the original works. The heroine, here named Rosalie, was personated by Miss Matilda Heron, who shows stage-talent; and her mistress was admirably well caricatured by Mrs. Winstanley, who, as Mrs. Bobinette, highly amused the audience, equally by the size of her person and of her appetite, which is never satisfied.

STRAND.—Mr. H. J. Byron has given to these boards a new burlesque, entitled, 'Aladdin; or, the Wonderful Scamp.' Ingenious, full of puns, and well aided by scenery, the extravaganza was well received, and promises to become popular.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone has revived 'The Miller and his Men.' The scenery, painted by Mr. Fenton, is magnificent, and Sir H. Bishop's music is given with all its original effect. It is capitally well acted, also,—and commanded on Monday the plaudits of an over-crowded house.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Let us remind every one interested, that Herr Molique's 'Abraham' is to be given at Exeter Hall, on the 17th, with all completeness. The singers will be Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Sainton-Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Wilbye Cooper and Santley.—Herr Molique will conduct his own Oratorio; which, we may repeat for the benefit of those who did not hear it at Norwich, is well worth hearing. It is said that it may be shortly performed at Liverpool.

The Three Choirs will meet this autumn at Hereford. They intend to perform 'Elijah,' 'The Last Judgment,' and a part of 'Samson,' Haydn's 'Spring,' from the 'Seasons,' Mozart's 'Requiem,' and 'The Messiah'; and, among other concert music, Mr. Benedict's 'Undine.'—The artists engaged are Mlle. Tietjens, Miss L. and Miss S. Pyne, Mrs. Weiss, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Giuglini, and Messrs. Weiss and Winn.

The solo singers, on whom devolves the arduous task of carrying through Beethoven's 'Missa Solennis' on Friday next, are Mesdames Rudendorff and Sainton-Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Lewis Thomas.

Classification seems the order of the day in our entertainments.—M. Halle is about to give a series of chamber concerts, which are to be exclusively devoted to Beethoven's pianoforte Sonatas—thirty-two in number. Something like this, it may be recollected, was done for the master's stringed Quartetts by the late Mr. Alsager. Here a mistake may be corrected, which, by its being often repeated, may become matter of history. The later Sonatas of Beethoven have not been heretofore so utterly unknown in England as those resolute to exaggerate the already sufficient claims of a favourite pianist have been pleased to state. Some of them were introduced by Prof. Moscheles.—Mr. Sloper has played from them, and also M. Halle, ere others "followed suit," and wisely, in taking them up.—M. Sainton announces a series of four chamber concerts.

'The Amber Witch,' with its new cast, was successful at Drury Lane on Monday last. Mr. Tully replaces M. Halle as conductor.

Madame Miolan-Carvalho has arrived in London, as also M. Faure.—The two sisters Marchisio, who have been announced, are not now, we perceive, coming to England at present. At this no one accustomed to first-class Italian singing need be disappointed. These young ladies, whose real merit seems to us to lie in a few passages for two voices well practised, have not, apparently, been able to sustain their place at the French Opera.—There, by the way, we fancy something might be made of Herr Niemann as a tenor, though the purpose for which he was imported from Germany has so signally failed.—While talking of German tenors in Paris, it may be added, on private authority, that a new singer having an excellent voice of that quality, trained in the Conservatory at Vienna, has arrived in the French capital,—and after a hearing was on the spot secured by M. Calzado, of the Italian Opera, for a term of years.

A concert of part-singing, in aid of the Hullab Fund, is to be given at York on the 16th, by Dr. Monk, whose efforts at reviving a taste for music in the cathedral town appear to be attended with success.

On Thursday week "the great excitement," as Mr. Smith designates the delights of his Alhambra singing-hall, was enhanced in a manner not undertaken for by his programme, by a frightful accident to one of the flying people, who have for some time

N° 1
past be
Léotard
the spot
posed, h
an exist
Has ou
attempt
power of
Amou
mention
decease
talent is
The p
cular wo
music of
desire to
'Stabat
and, at t
Mass, h
work, or
say feeli
here, is
We ha
at Leipz
cluded.
works ha
by Capel
and a ch
Reinecke
graceful
on the v
and M. L
a pupil of
is, that s
has been
Liszt's o
theus Bo
Herr Wa
I do not
performi
tionally d
these cor
had belie
The 'Rie
esting cor
'Passion
'Great'
'double ch
composed
tra accor
these, onl
extant.
of one, a
attributed
library, b
some othe
a much sm
contains n
of the Pri
matic; th
some of f
ing a gre
the inevit
but they
many of
this, as we
sidered sin
be, the len
for in the
spoken by
the violini
to accompa
worth stud
be glad to
ten for ea
rios, cantat
Whistling,
edited by
accompani
Among t
been 'Gra
Grand Op
five-act dr
however, a
and Plouvi
de Minuit,
the Ambig

past been attempting the gymnastic feats of M. Léotard, in Paris. The victim was not killed on the spot by his fall, as for the moment was supposed, but it is feared that if he lives, it may be for an existence of decrepitude, if not bodily torture. Has our legislature, which makes prize fights and attempts at suicide objects of its care, no restrictive power over excitements like these?

Among new pianists arrived in London, may be mentioned Signor Carlo Andreoli, brother to the deceased pianist of that name, whose graceful talent is not forgotten.

The predilection of particular publics for particular works has been signally shown in the Easter music of London and Paris. When our neighbours desire to be penitential they do not get beyond the 'Stabat' of Signor Rossini.—Here, 'The Messiah' and, at the Roman Catholic Chapels, Mozart's 12th Mass, have had 'the call.' Wherefore the last work, one of Mozart's most unsubstantial, not to say feeble, compositions, has retained its popularity here, is among the mysteries of amateurship.

We have the following from our Correspondent at Leipzig:—"The Concert season here is now concluded. Since the New Year the following new works have been produced: Overture to 'Aladdin,' by Capellmeister Reinecke; overture to 'Macbeth' and a chorus from the same opera, by Herr Taubert; and an overture to 'Hamlet,' by Gade. Herr Reinecke's overture is a charming work, fresh, graceful and beautifully scored.—We have heard on the violin Herren Kömpel, Strauss, Bargheer and M. Lotto. The last artist, still very young, is a pupil of the French School. The universal verdict is, that since Paganini no such 'wonderful' player has been heard.—At the 'Euterpe' Society, Dr. Liszt's overture and choruses to Herder's 'Prometheus Bound,' and the overture and a selection from Herr Wagner's 'Tannhäuser,' have been performed. I do not find that this school grows upon one. In performing the work the 'Euterpe' has unintentionally done good service. The actual hearing of these compositions has disenchanted several who had believed that they were disciples of the sect.—The 'Riedelscher Verein' has given a very interesting concert. On the Fast-day it performed Bach's 'Passion according to St. John.' Besides the 'Great' 'Passion according to St. Matthew,' for double chorus and orchestra, Bach is said to have composed a 'Passion' for single chorus and orchestra according to each of the four Evangelists; of these, only the one according to St. John is now extant. It is true, that at Berlin the manuscript of one, according to St. Luke, which used to be attributed to the Leipzig Cantor, is preserved in the library, but it is now generally supposed to be by some other composer. The 'St. John's Passion' is on a much smaller scale than the 'Great Passion,' but it contains many genuine beauties. The short choruses of the Priests, People, Disciples, &c., are very dramatic; the chorales are exquisitely harmonized; some of the airs are very fine, and when sung by good and intelligent singers cannot fail of making a great effect upon the hearers. Of course, the inevitable *obligato* accompaniments are there, but they are less distractingly obtrusive than in many of Bach's works. The main drawback to this, as well as to the 'St. Matthew's Passion'—considered simply as musical works—is, and ever must be, the length and the tediousness of the recitatives, for in the 'St. John's Passion,' even the words spoken by Christ, to which in the 'Greater' work the violins are added, have only the violoncellos to accompany them. However, it is a work well worth study.—The admirers of Sebastian Bach will be glad to hear that a selection of 'Forty Songs'—ten for each voice—taken from his various oratorios, cantatas, motets, &c., has been published by Whistling, at Leipzig. The selection has been edited by Robert Franz, who has arranged the accompaniments for the piano."

Among the last dramatic novelties in Paris have been 'Graziola,' a ballet for Mdle. Ferraris at the Grand Opéra, and 'La Fille des Chiffonniers,' a five-act drama at the Gaîté.—The "sensation," however, appears to be made by MM. Barrière and Plouvier's strange and ghastly drama, 'L'Ange de Minuit,' which is attracting enormous houses at the Ambigu—a piece, so far as can be judged

from report, in some degree partaking of the character of the ancient Mysteries; for the 'Angel of Midnight,' whom our neighbours have not shrunk from placing on the stage as Protagonist, is none other than Death.—One might have fancied such a presentment impossible, save among a people unacquainted with awe, sorrow, or the dismay of bereavement.

M. Gounod's 'Faust' is about to be produced at the Opera-house in Vienna.

Madame Ristori has appeared as *Beatrice* in a new French play by M. Legouvé, at the Odéon Theatre with every possible success. Of this we may be able to speak more in detail.

The name of a new Italian opera, 'Shakspeare,' composed by *Maestro Benvenuti*, appears in the foreign journals.

Staudigl died on the 24th of last month, aged fifty-four—the greatest German singer whom the past quarter of a century has seen. It is noticeable that his peculiar voice—a sound, strong, extensive bass—has always "grown" (as is said of plants) greatest, both as to quantity and perfection, in North and South Germany:—but his distinction was, that he could turn that voice to fullest account everywhere, save in opera in Italian. There he failed; where countrymen of his, in every musical requisite his inferiors, have succeeded. Staudigl entered into life, if we mistake not, as one destined to take monastic orders. His intellect had failed him some years prior to his decease. As a hearty, genial man, a great musician with a noble voice (for whom, by the way, Mendelssohn wrote the part of Elijah), kindly farewell and regret are due.

The *Building News* devotes a paragraph to sundry new mechanical contrivances of M. Barthélemy, of Nancy, in improvement of the lighting and scenic arrangements of theatres. He professes to be able to raise or sink the entire stage, or part of it, at a few moments' notice, and to bring about transformations of the greatest complexity with an ease and rapidity impossible under the old system.—While we are talking of theatre building, it may be told that the site of the new Opera-house in Paris is to be as originally fixed on, purchases of land having been made so as to afford sufficient space for the building, its surroundings and approaches on the amplest scale.

MISCELLANEA

John Locke.—In your article on 'Somersetshire Worthies,' the name of *Clarke* is spelt without an *e*. Edward Clarke, of Chipley Court, was connected by birth with the Clarks of Honiton, some of whom now reside at Taunton, and others at the Devon and Cornwall Bank, at Devonport; in fact, the relationship is direct. Locke's great work 'On the Understanding,' was written at Chipley Park, and dedicated to Edward Clarke, Esq. Chipley Park lies between Wellington and Milverton; the fine old mansion is destroyed, but not the fine old road which leads to the mansion, which looks fine and grand now, though neglected; there are many old fine trees there, and the place is well worth a visit, though dismantled of its mansion. When Edward Clarke was on his deathbed he sent to two of his relatives, who were proud and foolish tradesmen of Honiton, wishing to see them; they declined to go, so it is said, because he would not send his carriage. The property then, after E. Clarke's death, got by some means into the hands of a gentleman called Nutley, of Milverton, who never slept in the house or would remain there by himself; he did not enjoy the property, and there are plenty of reports about why he did not. However, at his death it fell into the hands of E. A. Sandford, Esq., of Nynhead Court, for many years the beloved and popular Member for West Somerset, who lost his seat by advocating the alteration of the Corn Laws, and who, it is to be hoped, will long live to enjoy it. Locke's birthplace was at Wrington, where the house in which he was born can still be seen. These particulars of the place where the great man's great work was written may be interesting to your readers.

C. J. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. C. B.—A Constant Reader—G. A. P.—J. M. A.—H. W. B.—H. J.—J. P.—received.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. 2 vols. post 8vo. illustrated by J. E. Millais, R.A., price 21s. cloth. [Ready this day.]

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No. XVI, for APRIL.
Price ONE SHILLING, with Two Illustrations.

Contents.

1. THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP on his WAY THROUGH the WORLD. (With an Illustration). Chap. VIII.—Will be pronounced to be cynical by the Benevolent.
- IX.—Contains one Riddle which is Solved, and perhaps some more.
- X.—In which we visit Admiral Byng.
2. THE IRISH CONVICT SYSTEM—WHY IT HAS SUCCEEDED.
3. HORACE SALTOUN. Part III.—V-E VICTIS.
4. THE MORALITY OF ADVOCACY.
5. FOOD—WHAT IT IS.
6. FRAMLEY PARSONAGE. Chap. XLVI.—Lady Lufton's Request. XLVII.—Nemesis. XLVIII.—How they were all Married, had two Children, and lived happy ever after.
7. "AT HOME." (With an Illustration).
8. ELISABETTA SIRANI. By OWEN MEREDITH.
9. ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. No. II.—On a CHALK-MARK on the DOOR.

PROMETHEUS' DAUGHTER.

By COLONEL JAMES ABBOTT, H.M. Bengal Artillery, Author of 'Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva.' Crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Now ready.]

RAGGED LONDON. By John HOLLINGSHEAD. Post 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth. [Just ready.]

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE: describing Diseases, their Nature, Causes, and Symptoms, with the most approved Methods of Treatment, the Properties and Uses of Remedies. By JOHN GARDNER, M.D.

Contents.—Plan of the Work.—Systems of Medicine.—Laws of Health.—Causes and Symptoms of Disease.—Methods of Treatment.—Management of the Sick Room.—Accidents and Emergencies.—Special Diseases.—Remedies, alphabetically arranged.—Prescriptions and Receipts for Domestic Practice.—Adulterations.—Glossary of Medical Terms.—Structure and Functions of the Body.—Diet. 8vo. With numerous Illustrations. [Nearly ready.]

PHILO SOCRATES. Among the

Boys. By WILLIAM ELLIS, Author of 'Outlines of Social Economy,' 'Progressive Lessons in Social Science,' &c. Post 8vo. price 1s. [Now ready.]

The BOOK of GOOD COUNSELS:

being an Abridged Translation of the Sanskrit Classic, the 'HITOPADESA.' By EDWIN ARNOLD, M.A. Oxon., Author of 'Education in India,' &c. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Crown 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

The HISTORY of ENGLAND, from

the Earliest Period to the Death of William the Conqueror. By J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo.

* * The Author has availed himself of the valuable information on important points of English History afforded by the Chronicles published by direction of the Master of the Rolls.

NEW NOVEL.

AGNES TREMORNE. By I. BlagDEN. 2 vols. post 8vo. [Now ready.]

The TRAGEDY of LIFE: being Re-

marks of Remarkable Phases of Lunacy, kept by a Physician. By J. H. BRENTEN. 2 vols. post 8vo.

EDUCATION in OXFORD: its

Method, its Aids, and its Rewards. By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.A., sometime Public Examiner in Oxford, and one of the Delegates of the Oxford Local Examinations. Post 8vo. price 6s. cloth.

THE CONDUCT of LIFE. By Ralph

WALDO EMERSON, Author of 'Representative Men,' 'Essays,' &c. LIBRARY EDITION. Post 8vo. price 6s. cloth. Also, a Cheap Edition, post 8vo. price One Shilling, cloth.

SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

Published by **BELL & DALDY**,
186, FLEET-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IN USE AT ETON, HARROW, RUGBY, WELLINGTON
COLLEGE, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, &c.

NEW FRENCH SCHOOL-BOOKS

ON A GREATLY IMPROVED PLAN. Fcap. 8vo.

By **Mons. F. E. A. GASC**, M.A. of Paris, and
French Master of Brighton College.

Gasc's First French Book. Price 1s. 6d.

This Work is partly based upon the system introduced by Ollendorf, and adapted by Dr. Ahn in a similar one, and it has the further advantage that the arrangement is methodical, and proper attention is paid to the direct teaching of the Grammar.

Gasc's French Fables for Beginners, in
Prose, with an Index of all the Words at the end of the book.
Price 3s. [Just published.]

This Work is intended to supersede all the obsolete and badly-written Fables of Perrin and Champaign.

Gasc's Second French Book: being a Grammar and Exercise Book, on a new plan, exhibiting the chief Peculiarities of the French Language as compared with the English, and intended as a Sequel to the First French Book.
Price 3s. 6d.

Gasc's Materials for French Prose Composition; or, Selections from the best English Prose Writers, to be turned into French, with Idiomatic Renderings of Difficulties, and copious Grammatical Notes. New Edition. Price 4s. 6d.—REV. 6s.

"Students could not have a better book."—*Athenæum*.

Gasc's Histoires Amusantes et Instructives; or, Selections of Modern Complete Stories for Children, by Balzac, Janin, Soulié, Souvestre, P. L. Courier, Noddy, Karr, Madame Guizot, La Comtesse de Ségur, Madame L. Colet, La Edollière, Guérin, Stahl, Michel Masson, Fénelon. With copious Renderings, in foot-notes, of Idiomatic Difficulties.
Price 3s. 6d.

FOREIGN CLASSICS,

WITH ENGLISH NOTES FOR SCHOOLS. Fcap. 8vo.

Aventures de Télémaque, par Fénelon.
Edited by C. DELILLE. Second Edition, revised, 4s. 6d.

Histoire de Charles XII. Par Voltaire.
Edited by L. DIREY. Second Edition, revised, 3s. 6d.

Select Fables of La Fontaine. Edited by
F. E. A. GASC, M.A. 3s.

Picciola, by M. X. B. Saintine. Edited
by Dr. DUBÜC. 3s. 6d.

"* The attention of teachers is requested to this series of French Authors, which has been projected with the intention of supplying cheap and accurate editions of popular books, carefully prepared upon a scholar-like plan, with special reference to the wants of students. The principles of annotation which have been applied successfully to Greek and Latin Authors have been adopted, difficult constructions pointed out and explained, questions of grammar elucidated, difficult or idiomatic phrases rendered, where it can be done without spoiling the sense, by good idiomatic English, and throughout a comparison between the two languages is kept before the student, so that he may be led to remark the points in which the languages differ, and thus to gain a perception of their niceties. Phrases that are obsolete are also noted. It is believed that these Editions will be found better adapted for the purpose of instruction than any that have yet been published."

A Catalogue of Greek Verbs, Irregular and Defective: their leading Formations, Tenses in use, and Diacritical Inflections. With a copious Appendix, containing Paradigms for Conjugation, Rules for Formation of Tenses.
By J. S. BAIRD, T.O.D. 8vo. price 3s. 6d.

A Latin Grammar. By T. Hewitt Key, M.A. F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Grammar, and Head-Master of the Junior School in University College. Second Edition, revised. Post 8vo. 8s.

Professor Key's Short Latin Grammar for Schools. Third Edition. Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.
"Professor Key's Latin Grammar is highly honourable to English Scholarship."—*JOHN CONINGTON*, M.A., now Professor of Latin, Oxford, in appendix to *Vaugham's* Oxford Reform.

A First Cheque-Book for Latin Verse MAKERS. By the Rev. F. E. GREYTON, B.D., Head-Master of Stamford Grammar School, Author of 'Reddenda,' 1s. 6d.—* A KEY for Masters only, 2s. 6d.

Materials for Latin Prose Composition. By the Rev. P. FROST, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
A KEY, 4s.

Selections from Ovid: Amores, Tristia, Heroides, Metamorphoses. With English Notes by the Rev. A. J. MACLEAY, M.A. Fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Sabrina: Corolla in hortulis Regia Scholæ Salopensis continens tractat viri floribus legendis. Editio altera, 8vo. 12s.; mss., 21s.

Richmond Rules to form the Ovidian Distich, &c., with an Introductory Preface. By J. TATE, M.A. New Edition, 8vo. [Immediately.]

Bell & Daldy's Educational Books—continued.

The Elements of the English Language.

By ERNEST ADAMS, Ph.D. Assistant-Master in University College School, West St. 4s.
"An admirable manual of our mother-tongue."—*Daily News*.

Dr. Richardson's New English Dictionary.
In 2 vols. 4to., with the New Supplement, 4s. 14s. 6d.; half-russia, 5s. 12s. 6d.; russia, 6l. 12s.

In this Dictionary the Words are traced to their Origin and Etymologically Explained; and the Various Usages are subjoined in a copious selection of Illustrative Quotations, chronologically arranged, so as to make a Complete Philosophical Lexicon of the English Language. The great first principle regulating the explanation of the words is, "that a word has one meaning, and one only; that from it all usages must spring and be derived; and that this single intrinsic meaning must be found in its Etymology."

The first extension of the use of words from this Literal Meaning, is to supposed or assumed similar or correspondent objects, or actions, or operations in the human mind. This, the metaphorical application of the literal meaning, and, for the sake of brevity, is called the Metaphorical Signification.

From this literal meaning and metaphorical signification, the next step may be named the Consequential; and hence descending, in wide and rapid course, the application of words in all their variety.

These explanations have been given as briefly but accurately as possible, and copiously illustrated by the quotations.

"It is an admirable addition to our Lexicography; supplying a great desideratum, as exhibiting the biography of each word, its birth, parentage, and education; the changes that have befallen it, the company it has kept, and the connections it has formed, by a rich series of quotations all in chronological order."

"In point of accuracy and information, the present Dictionary is certainly superior to every work of the kind hitherto submitted to the public."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

Dr. Richardson's Smaller Dictionary of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE: combining Explanations with Etymology.

A Series of Grammatical and Etymological Questions suited to the Dictionary, and specially adapted to the Public Examinations in the English language, is prefixed. New Edition, 8vo. 15s.

Dr. Richardson on the Study of Language.
An Exposition of Horne Tooke's 'Divisions of Purley.' Fcap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

This book is now used in preparing for Public Examinations.

The Student's Text-Book of English and GENERAL HISTORY, from a.c. 100 to the Present Time. With Genealogical Tables, and a Sketch of the English Constitution. By D. BEALE. Fifth Edition. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cloth; 3s. 2d.

"This is very much in advance of most works we have seen devoted to similar purpose. To English history, its bearings, influence, character, and results, this Text-Book is more immediately devoted: it contains also a good résumé of Continental history. We can award very high praise to a volume which may prove invaluable to teachers and taught."—*Athenæum*.

A Practical Synopsis of English History; or, a General Summary of Dates and Events, for the Use of Schools or Private Families. By ARTHUR BOWLES. Third Edition, enlarged. 8vo. 3s.

"An extremely useful little work. We strongly recommend it." *Literary Gazette*.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

BY HORACE GRANT. 18mo.

Arithmetic for Young Children. 1s. 6d.

Arithmetic. Second Stage. 3s.

Exercises for the Improvement of the Senses; for Young Children. 1s. 6d.

Geography for Young Children. 2s.

To the Geography and Second Stage of Arithmetic is added a Biographical Notice of the Author, by EDWIN CHADWICK, C.B.

"The Author of the several works now republished, Mr. Horace Grant, will be found worthy to be classed with Comenius, Pestalozzi, the Abbé Gauthier, and the Abbé Gérard, men of great humanity and eminent ability, who devoted themselves zealously to the special study of the minds of children, and to the best means of cultivating them."—*Biographical Notices*.

The Enunciations and Figures belonging to the Propositions in the First Six and part of the Eleventh Books of EUCLID'S ELEMENTS. By the Rev. J. BRASSE, D.D. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.; in case, 5s. 6d.; without the Figures, 6d.

Clarke's Copy-Books for Commercial Schools. Price 3d.; extra size on fine paper, 6d.

The First Copy-book contains elementary turns.—The Second contains large-hand letters, and the means by which such letters may be properly combined.—The Third contains large-hand words, commencing with unforfeited capitals.—The Fourth contains the essentials of a useful kind of small-hand.—The Fifth contains small-hand copies.—The Sixth contains the foundation for a style of small-hand adapted for females, moderately pointed.—The Seventh contains copies for females.

This Series is specially adapted for those who are preparing for a commercial life. It is found when a boy leaves school that his writing is of such a character that it is some months before it is available for book-keeping or accounts. The special object of this Series of Copy-Books is to form his writing in such a style that he may be put to his work of counting-house at once. By following this course from the first, the writing is kept free and legible, whilst it avoids unnecessary flourishing.

Specimens of hand-writing after a short course may be seen on application to the Publishers.

London: **BELL & DALDY**, 186, Fleet-street.

BENTLEY'S QUARTERLY REPORT to the SAVING CLASSES, No. 2, price 6d. Full of Original Articles, and should be read by all who really desire to be "well off in the world." Nos. 1 and 2, free by post, 13 stamps.
London: Joseph Bentley, 15, Paternoster-row.

This day, 8vo. price 12s. the Fourth Volume, completing the Work.

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA, and its Relation to the History of Slavery, and to the Government of Colonies. By ARTHUR HELPS. Vols. I., II., 2s.; Vol. III., 16s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
GRYLL GRANGE. By the Author of 'Headlong Hall.' Originally published in *Fraser's Magazine*.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged, 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.
LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC. By THOMAS WATSON, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY'S SERMONS.
This day, Second Edition, Two Series, 5s. each.
SERMONS on NATIONAL SUBJECTS. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Rector of Eversley, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

By the same Author,
The GOOD NEWS of GOD. Third Edition. 6s.

TWENTY-FIVE VILLAGE SERMONS.

Sermons for the Times. Second Edition. 2s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. cloth,
THE OLYMPIACUS of DEMOSTHENES. Edited by the Rev. HENRY MUGGRAVE WILKINS, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.

By the same Author,
A MANUAL of LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION. Third Edition. 5s.

A MANUAL of GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. Second Edition. 7s. 6d.

ELEMENTARY EXERCISES in GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. 4s. 6d.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

This day, 3s. 6d.

LECTURES ON PRAYER.

By the same Author,
LECTURES on the CHARACTERS of OUR LORD'S APOSTLES. Third Edition. 3s. 6d.

LECTURES on SOME of the SCRIPTURE PARABLES. 4s.

LECTURES on the SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS RESPECTING GOOD and EVIL ANGELS. Second Edition. 3s. 6d.

VIEW of the SCRIPTURE REVELATIONS RESPECTING A FUTURE STATE. Eighth Edition. 5s.
London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand.

In 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

THE THRESHOLD of ATRIDES.
By GEORGE F. PRESTON.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

This day, in fcap. cloth, price 5s.

THE MARTYRDOM of KELAVANE: A Poem.
Arthur Hall, Virtue & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

Fcap. 8vo. price 5s. cloth,
HANNIBAL: a Drama. In Two Parts.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, post 8vo. price One Shilling,
PHILO-SOCRATES. Part I. AMONG the BOYS. By WILLIAM ELLIS, Author of 'Religion in Common Life,' 'Outlines of Social Economy,' &c.
Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

THE SEVEN SONS of MAMMON.
By G. A. SALLA. See 'TEMPLE BAR,' No. V., for APRIL.

Price One Shilling, Monthly.
* The First Volume, pp. 84, price 3s. 6d. Now Ready; also Office of 'Temple Bar,' 125, Fleet-street, London.

This day, fcap. 8vo. pp. 360, ornamental boards, price 2s.
RECOLLECTIONS of a HORSE-DEALER.

* No Work has ever issued from the Press better entitled to public confidence. It abounds in thoroughly practical information, and reveals every move in Horse Dealing and Horse Coping. Whoever keeps a stable or rides a horse should by the book.
London: Ward & Lock, 125, Fleet-street.

DEDICATED by PERMISSION to HER MAJESTY.
THE BOOK of the GARDEN.

By CHARLES M'INTOSH,
Formerly Curator of the Royal Gardens of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

In 2 large vols. royal 8vo. published separately.
VOL. I.—On the Formation of Gardens—Construction, Heating, and Ventilation of Fruit and Plant Houses, Pits, Frames, and other Garden Structures, with Practical Details illustrated by 1,072 Engravings. pp. 778. Price 2l. 10s.

VOL. II.—PRACTICAL GARDENING.—Directions for the Culture of the Kitchen Garden, the Hardy Fruit Garden, the Forcing Garden, and Flower Garden, including Fruit and Plant Houses, with Select Lists of Vegetables, Fruits, and Plants. Pp. 668, with 279 Engravings. Price 1l. 17s. 6d.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—THE MOSAIC COSMOGONY.

SEVENTH EDITION, in small 8vo. with Illustrations, 4s.
SERMONS IN STONES;
By DOMINIC M'CAUSLAND, Q.C. LL.D.
Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

This day is published, in post 8vo. illustrated, price 10s. 6d.
THE RUSSIANS AT HOME: Sketches, showing what the Russians they read, what Theatres they frequent, and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves; with other matters relating to Literature and Music, and to Places of Historical and Religious Interest in and about Moscow. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.
London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

This day is published, in 8vo. cloth, pp. 648, price 12s.
A COURSE OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS (Pure and Applied) to meet the requirements of Candidates for Examination for Army and Civil Service Appointments, as also for the Instruction of Mathematical Students generally. By J. R. YOUNG, formerly Professor of Mathematics in Belfast College.
London: Wm. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,
THREE MONTHS' MINISTRY: A Series of Sermons. By THOMAS T. LYNCH.

By the same Author, in crown 8vo. price 1s.
AMONG TRANSGRESSORS: A Theological Tract.
This Tract is not one of a popular character, but is designed for the studious. A Summary of the Argument is added at the end.
London: W. Kent & Co. Paternoster-row.

Price 1s.; by post, 1s. stamps,
THE MOSAIC COSMOGONY
NOT "ADVERSE TO MODERN SCIENCE."
Being an Examination of the Essay by C. W. GOODWIN, M.A., with some Remarks on the Essay of Professor POWELL, as published in "Essays and Reviews."
By J. R. YOUNG,
Formerly Professor of Mathematics in Belfast College.
London: W. H. Allen & Co. 7, Leadenhall-street. Brighton: R. & C. Treacher, 1, North-street, 44 and 45, East-street.

Now ready, price Sixpence; by post, Sevenpence,
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE: a Lecture.
By JOHN C. MILLER, D.D., Honorary Canon of Worcester, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham.
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co. Birmingham: Benjamin Hall.

WORKS BY PETER BAYNE, A.M.
In crown 8vo. New Edition, price 7s. 6d.
THE CHRISTIAN LIFE in the PRESENT TIME.
New Edition, carefully revised, and with ADDITIONAL ESSAY ON THE RELATION OF MR. CARLYLE TO CHRISTIANITY.
Contents: Prefatory Essay on the Genius and Influence of Mr. Carlyle. Part I. Theoretic Statement: Individual Life; Social Life. Part II. Illustrative Biographies—Howard, Wilberforce, Bagehot, Foster, Arnold, Chalmers.

In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
ESSAYS: Critical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous.
Contents: Plato—Characteristics of Christian Civilization—Wellington—Napoleon—Elementary Principles of Criticism—Tennyson and his Teachers—Mrs. Browning—Currey Bell—Dialogue on Art—The Art-Criticism of Mr. Ruskin.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

MRS. EDMONDS'S INSTRUCTIVE and EDUCATIONAL WORKS for the YOUNG.
1. TRUE STORIES for YOUNG CHILDREN.
First Series, ANCIENT HISTORY. 16mo. cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. (by post 3s. 0d.); Cheaper Edition, limp cloth, 1s.

2. ELEMENTARY HISTORY of FRANCE.
1s. (by post 1s. 6d.)

3. ELEMENTARY NOTES on ANCIENT HISTORY. 1s. (by post 1s. 6d.)

Tallant & Co. 5, Ave Maria-lane, Paternoster-row.

BRITISH ARTISTS, from HOGARTH to TURNER. By WALTER THORNBURY.
This new work contains Biographical Sketches of GAINSBOROUGH, LAWRENCE, WEST, REYNOLDS, SCOTT, BLAKE, STOTHARD, MORLAND, FUSELI, NOLLEKENS, WILSON, BARRY, CRUIKSHANK, SHERWIN, COSWAY, &c.
London: published by Hurst & Blackett.

Will be published shortly,
Vol. I. on May 1st; Vol. II. Six Months later,
THE LIFE and TYPOGRAPHY of WILLIAM CAXTON, containing many New Facts and much Original Matter concerning England's First-Tyographer. Compiled from original sources, by WILLIAM BLADES. In 2 vols. demy 4to. illustrated with more than 60 Fac-simile Plates. The impression strictly limited to 250 Copies. Price Five Guineas.

Prospectuses may be obtained of the Publisher, Joseph Lilly, 15 Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.
12mo. cloth, price 2s.
FRENCH FABLES for BEGINNERS: being a Modern French School-Book, in Prose, with a Key, or Index of all the Words, at the end of the book, by F. E. A. GASC. This work is intended to supersede the antiquated and badly-written Fable-Books of Perrin, Chambaud, and Bellenger, first published a hundred years ago.—"Mr. Gasc's Fables are written in a purer and more modern style than other works of this class."—*Athenæum*. Also, the following Works by M. Gasc, now in use at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Wellington College, Trinity College (Dublin), &c.
First French Book, 1s. 6d.
Second French Book, 2s. 6d.
Histoires Amusantes et Instructives, 2s. 6d.
Materials for French Composition, 4s. 6d.; Key, 6s.
London: Bell & Daldy, 156, Fleet-street.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS,

15, Paternoster-row, London.
POLYGLOT BIBLES and BIBLICAL WORKS
In Ancient and Modern Languages.

Presentation Copies in every variety of suitable binding.
TREGEELLES on the PRINTED TEXT of the GREEK NEW TESTAMENT, with Remarks on its Revision upon Critical Principles. Together with a Collation of the Critical Texts of Griesbach, Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf, with that in common use. 1 volume, 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

The REVISED LITURGY of 1689: being the Book of Common Prayer, Interleaved with the Alterations prepared for Convocation by the Royal Commissioners, in the First Year of the Reign of William and Mary. Edited by JOHN TAYLOR. 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

Polyglot Bibles and Biblical Aids. Catalogues, by post, free.
Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

Now ready, price 1s.
INDIGO and its ENEMIES;
or, FACTS on BOTH SIDES.
By DELTA.

"Queque ipse miserina vidi."
James Ridway, 169, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Dedicated by Permission to General Garibaldi.
Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. (with Autograph Letter from the General), price 18s.

FILIPPO MALINCONTI; or, Student Life in Venice. An Autobiography. Edited by GIROLAMO VOLPE, Author of "Scène della Vita Monastica," &c. Translated from the unpublished MS. by C. B. CAYLEY, B.A., Translator of Dante's "Divine Comedy," Author of "Psyche's Interludes," &c.
"Most interesting: showing Venice in a state of constant covert warfare with Austria."—*Morning Advertiser*.
"Gracefully and effectively told."—*London Review*.
London: George Manwaring, 8, King William-street, Strand.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

I.
SILAS MARNER: the WEAVER of RAVELOE.

By GEORGE ELIOT.
Author of "Adam Bede," &c.
In One Volume, price 12s.

II.
EGYPT, the SOUDAN, and CENTRAL AFRICA.

With Explorations from Khartoum on the White Nile to the Regions of the Equator.
Being Sketches from Sixteen Years' Travel.
By JOHN PETHERICK, F.R.G.S.,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Soudan.
In 1 vol. 8vo. price 16s. cloth.

III.
The PUNJAB and DELHI in 1857:

Being a Narrative of the Measures by which the Punjab was saved and Delhi recovered during the Indian Mutiny.
By the Rev. J. CAVE-BROWN,
Chaplain of the Punjab Moveable Column.
2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s.
With Portraits and Plans of the Chief Stations and of the different Engagements.

IV.
ENGLISH PURITANISM and ITS LEGENDS.

CROMWELL—MILTON—BAXTER—BUNYAN.
By JOHN TULLOCH, D.D.,
Principal and Professor of Theology, St. Andrews, and one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.
In crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

V.
THE MONKS of the WEST,
FROM ST. BENEDICT to ST. BERNARD.

By the COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT.
An Authorized Translation.
In 3 vols. 8vo.

VI.
The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of DR. ALEXANDER CARLYLE,
MINISTER of INVERESK.

Containing Memorials of the Men and Events of his Time.
In 8vo. with a Portrait, a New Edition (being the Third), price 14s.

VII.
MANUAL of MODERN GEOGRAPHY:

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND POLITICAL.
On a New Plan, embracing a Complete Development of the River-Systems of the Globe.
By the Rev. ALEX. MACKAY, F.R.G.S.
In fcap. 8vo. pp. 712, price 7s.
WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

THE FEMALE CHARACTERS of HOLY WRIT.

By the Rev. HUGH HUGHES, D.D.,
Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and Lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.
A New and Revised Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

Extract from the Preface.
"The plan of this work differs from all others of the kind in the following requirements:—1. To present all the Female Characters of Holy Writ with scarcely an exception or omission of any.—2. To present the Female Characters of the Canonical books without intermixing with them any of the Apocryphal biographies.—3. To deduce from each of them distinct practical instruction.—4. To exhibit them chronologically, and to connect them by a chain of reference, so as to keep in view the stream of Sacred History and the varying aspect of the Church in different ages of the world.
"As combining these several requisites to unity, comprehensiveness, and completeness, this attempt will be seen to bear features which distinguish it from all other attempts in the same field of Sacred Literature."

"It may be recommended as a work at once various in subject, engaging from the living interest which biography possesses, and useful to the younger branches of families, especially females, from the forcible manner in which Scriptural facts are applied to the common circumstances of life. Dr. Hughes displays thought in his treatment, and his style has the clearness of a scholar."
Spectator

London: James Hogg & Sons.

SKETCHING RAMBLES; or, Nature in the Alps and Apennines.

By AGNES and MARIA E. CATLOW,
Authors of "Popular Field Botany," "Garden Botany," "Popular Conchology," "Scripture Zoology," &c.
With numerous Illustrations from Drawings by the Authors.
2 vols. price 21s. [*In April*].
London: James Hogg & Sons.

THE ROMANCE of DIPLOMACY. HISTORICAL MEMOIR of QUEEN CAROLINA MATHILDA OF DENMARK, Sister to King George the Third. With Memoir, and a Selection from the Correspondence (Official and Familiar) of SIR ROBERT MURRAY KEITH, K.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Dresden, Copenhagen, and Vienna.

By Mrs. GILLESPIE SMYTH.
Second Edition, Revised, with Portraits. In 3 vols.
London: James Hogg & Sons.

In 1 vol. price 10s. 6d.
SKETCHES of FOREIGN NOVELISTS.

By GEORGINA GORDON.
A Series of Tales and Sketches from recent Works of the Popular Novelists of Germany and France, including Mühlbach, Auerbach, Mügge, and Fyrgure-Carlitz; Feuilleton, Sandeau, and Dumas.
Contents:
A Royal Marriage.
Underella of the Black Forest.
A Peasant Prince.
The Story of Chateau La Roque.
Louisiane's Stratagem.
The Jailer's Daughter.
The Smugglers. [*In April*].
London: James Hogg & Sons.

In small crown 8vo. price 5s.
THE GOLDEN CASKET: a Treasury of Tales for Young People.

Edited by MARY HOWITT.
With Illustrations by JOHN PALMER.

Contents.
The Elcheater College Boy. By Mrs. Wood, Author of "Red Court Farm," "Dancehall House," &c.
The Delft Jug. By Eliza Metcalf (Silverpen).
The Boy and the Man. From the German of Christopher von Schmidt.
William and his Teacher. By Mrs. S. C. Hall.
The Story of Luke Barnicoat. By William Howitt.
The Castle East of the Sun and West of the World. A Story from the Old Danish.
My First Cruise. By W. H. G. Kingston.
The Holidays at Barenburg Castle. By Ottillie Wildermuth.
Some Passages from the Child-Life of Lucy Meredith. By the Author of "An Art-Student in Munich."
The Touching and Marvellous Adventures of Prince Hempsed and his Young Sister. From the French of Léon Gozlan. [*Just published*].
London: James Hogg & Sons.

In crown 8vo. cloth gilt, price 5s. with Illustrations by Corbould and Abelson, printed on toned paper,
FIT to BE A DUCHESS: with other Stories of Courage and Principle.

By Mrs. GILLESPIE SMYTH,
Author of "Selwyn," "Life and Times of Olympia Morata," "Probatum," "Tales of the Moors," &c.
"The volume, being very nicely got up and effectively illustrated by J. Abelson and E. H. Corbould, is particularly suitable for a gift-book, and presents a very notable specimen of what such a book should be, if intended to interest at the same time that it teaches sound moral lessons of great practical value."
English Churchman.
London: James Hogg & Sons.

Second Edition, small crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d.
THE BUSY HIVES AROUND US: a Variety of Trips and Visits to the Mine, the Workshop, and the Factory. With popular Notes on Materials, Processes and Machines. With Illustrations by Harvey, &c.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

Small crown 8vo. price 3s. 6d. with Coloured Frontispiece and Vignette,
THE PRINTER BOY; or, How BENJAMIN FRANKLIN made his Mark. An Example for Youth. By WILLIAM M. THAYES. Illustrated by Julian Forth.

London: James Hogg & Sons.

BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR APRIL. Handsomely printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with Portraits and Plates, at 9s. per volume.

THE LETTERS AND WORKS OF LADY WORTLEY MONTAGU, edited by LORD WHARN-CLIFFE. Third Edition, with important additions and corrections derived from the original manuscripts, a new Memoir and illustrative Notes by W. MOY THOMAS. Complete in 3 volumes, with a general Index, and fine Portraits engraved on Steel. Vol. I. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY FOR APRIL. **THE COTTON MANUFACTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN**, systematically investigated; with an introductory view of its comparative state in Foreign Countries. By ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S. New Edition, revised and completed to the Present Time, by P. L. SIMMONDS. In 3 volumes, with 150 illustrations. Vol. II. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s. Henry G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

NEW FRENCH READING-BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS. Just published, Second Edition, revised, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s.

CONTES, par ÉMILE SOUVETRE. Edited, with Notes Grammatical and Explanatory, and a Short Biographical Notice of the Author, by AUGUSTUS JESSOP, M.A. He is Master of King Edward VI. School, Norwich.

Just published, crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. **BIOGRAPHIES MILITAIRES**: a French Reading-Book for Military Students, containing sketches of the lives of the following eminent Warriors—Duguesin, Bayard, Turenne, Saxe, Moreau, Ney, Kleber. By TH. KARCHER, French Master at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand.
Just published, in 8vo. price 1s. **SCHLESWIG: AN EXPOSITION OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT** between DENMARK and GERMANY. London: Wertheim & Co. 24, Paternoster-row; and 23, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

NEW PRACTICAL WORK ON POULTRY. Just published, with coloured illustrations, price 7s. 6d. **THE HENWIFE: her own EXPERIENCE** in her own POULTRY-YARD. By Mrs. FERGUSSON BLAIR, of Balthayock. Contents:—Houses and Yards—Food—General Treatment—Hatching—Chickens—Exhibition—Fattening—Diseases—Description and Treatment of the various Breeds. Edinburgh: Thomas G. Jack. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Just published, price 5s. **MAN** contemplated in his PRIMEVAL, FAULEY, REPERSED and MILLENNIAL CONDITION. By the Rev. NATHAN ROUSE. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

In the press, 2 vols. 8vo. **HISTORY OF ENGLAND**. From the Earliest Period to the Death of William the Conqueror. By J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq. Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER: A Guide to a Practical Acquaintance with the Art of Shorthand, 6d.; by post, 7d. The Lessons of Students are corrected gratuitously, through the post, by the Members of the Phonetic Society. London: Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PHONETIC READING.—First Book in Phonetic Reading, 1d.; Second Book, 2d.; Third Book, 3d. Children and Adults can acquire the art of reading common books in one-fourth of the time now spent in learning, by first going through a course of Phonetic Reading. London: Fred. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Ready in 8vo., cloth neat, price 5s., or 5s. 6d. post free, **THE CELTIC RECORDS AND HISTORIC LITERATURE OF IRELAND**. By J. T. GILBERT, Esq., M.R.I.A. Author of "The Streets of Dublin" and "The History of Dublin." Being Nos. 3 and 4 of the Irish Quarterly Review. Dublin: W. B. Kelly, 8, Grafton-street.

W. C. BENNETT'S NEW VOLUMES. Price 1s. Now ready. Third Thousand. **BABY MAY**; and Other Poems on Infants.

In fcap. 8vo. 3s. 6d. **THE WORN WEDDING-RING**, and other POEMS. London: Chapman & Hall, 123, Piccadilly.

In royal 12mo. cloth, 5s. **ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE LIFE** of St. GUTHLAC, HERMIT OF CROYLAND. Printed, for the first time, from a Manuscript in the Cottonian Library, with a Translation and Notes by CHARLES WYCLIFFE GOODWIN, M.A., Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Third Edition, cloth, 5s. **FISCHEL'S GERMAN READING-BOOK** on an entirely new principle. A Story by FRANZ HOFFMANN, literally translated with copious Notes and an Elementary German Grammar, by Dr. M. M. FISCHEL, of Queen's College, London, and German Master to the Stockwell Grammar School, in Union with King's College. "The pupil learns the grammar imperceptibly."—*Times*. "A great improvement in the art of teaching."—*Western Times*. London: D. Nutt, 270, Strand, and Roland, Berners-street.

NEW WORK BY PROF. GAMGEE. To be published in Monthly Parts, price 1s. each Part to be complete in itself. **OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE**. Principals of the New Veterinary College. This Work is destined for the Breeder, Feeder and Grasser, no less than for the Veterinary Profession. Part I. will appear on 1st May, 1861. Thomas Jack, 74, Finsbury-street, Edinburg; and all Booksellers.

FOR EXAMINATIONS AND SCHOOLS, 1s.

FORTY SLIP HISTORY PAPERS; or, Four Hundred Questions on the History of England. With New Chronological and Genealogical Tables. By the TEACHER of HISTORY, Edgbaston School. Longman & Co.

Just published, price 7s. 6d. a Second Edition of **LIFE IN A RISEN SAVIOUR**; Being Discourses on the Resurrection. By ROBERT S. CANDLISH, D.D.

"These Discourses are undoubtedly far superior to the general run of sermons, in vigour of style, power of reasoning, and force, if it is not to be called felicity, of illustration."—*Spectator*. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Now ready, crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

PROMETHEUS'S DAUGHTER: A POEM.

By COLONEL JAMES ABBOTT, H.M. Bengal Artillery,
Author of 'Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva.'
SMITH, ELDER & Co. 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

THE SEASON: A SATIRE.

By ALFRED AUSTIN.

With Frontispiece by THOMAS GEORGE COOPER.

"There are some verses of extraordinary force and vigour. . . . The last line ('Till the half-drunk lean over the half-dressed,') is worthy of Byron."—*Literary Gazette*.

London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

EARL STANHOPE'S LIFE OF PITT.

Now ready, with Portrait, Vols. I. and II. post 8vo. 21s.

LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT,

WITH EXTRACTS FROM HIS MS. PAPERS.

By EARL STANHOPE,
Author of the 'History of England from the Peace of Utrecht.'
JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

A SECOND EDITION OF 'NO CHURCH.'

By the AUTHOR of 'HIGH CHURCH.'

"'High Church' is an excellent story—excellent alike in design and execution. It is interesting, and the opinion it contains are marked with justice and good sense. We indulge the hope that the good influence of this work will not cease when the book is closed."—*Athenæum*.

Also, now ready, in 1 vol. 14s. bound,

ESSAYS FROM THE QUARTERLY.

By JAMES HANNAY.

HURST & BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

TUPPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY.

The HUNDRETH THOUSAND. 16mo. cloth, gilt edges, 5s.

Also,

THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION. 4to. cloth extra, 21s.

THE LIBRARY EDITION. Crown 8vo. cloth, 8s.

London: HATCHARD & Co. 187, Piccadilly.

On the 15th of April, Vol. I. with numerous Engravings, 8vo. 30s.

THE CIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE GLOBE

BY THE

AUSTRIAN FRIGATE "NOVARA."

English Edition, dedicated by special permission to Sir Roderick Murchison, with an Original Letter by Baro Humboldt.

By Dr. CARL VON SCHERZER.

SAUNDERS, OTLEY & Co. Publishers, 66, Brook-street, Hanover-square, London.

MACAULAY
Vol. V.
STANLEY
CHURCH
VACATION
SILAS M.
LORD ST.
ELPHIN
THE MR.
LETTERS
lope
MOTLEY
LANDS
AUTORIO
FORBES'S
HOOK'S I.
PAUL TH.
ITALY AN
STUDIES
AUTORIO
THE PRI
LAWSON
SEN SE
MARTINE
PRIVATE
DIXON'S
MARRAT
MARKET
BERKELE
PETERBUR
WILLS'S
SIXT
DORAN'S
THE HOU
TURNER'S
EMERSON
LIFE OF G
HOPES AN
HARTWIG
MY LIFE
WAYS AN
TRAVELS
RICHARDS
ROUGHING
KATHERIN

The
Collecti
which
on the

Firs

FAIRBAIRN ON IRON.

Next week will be published, in crown 8vo. price 7s. 6d.

IRON:

ITS HISTORY, PROPERTIES, AND PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE.

By WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, LL.D. F.R.S. &c.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. London: LONGMAN & Co.

MILLER'S FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR.

On the 1st of May will be published, in crown 8vo.

NEW EDITION OF THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR;

OR, THE ASTEROLEPIS OF STROMNESS.

By HUGH MILLER.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL

WORKS OF THE PRESENT SEASON

IN CIRCULATION AT

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

APRIL 6, 1861.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

VOL. V. STANLEY'S LECTURES ON THE EASTERN CHURCH

VACATION TOURISTS, edited by Galton

SILAS MARNER, by George Elliot

LORD STANHOPE'S LIFE OF PITT

ELISE VERNER, by O. W. Holmes

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA

LETTERS FROM FLORENCE, by Th. Trollope

MOTLEY'S HISTORY OF THE NETHERLANDS

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. DELANY

FORBES'S CAMPAIGN OF GARIBOLDI

HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS

PAUL THE POPE, by T. A. Trollope

ITALY AND SWITZERLAND, by F. Bremer

STUDIES FROM LIFE, by Miss Mulock

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MRS. PIZIOI

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA

LAMONT'S ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS

MARTINEAU'S ESSAYS ON HEALTH

PRIVATE DIARY OF SIR ROBERT WILSON

DIXON'S PERSONAL HISTORY OF BACON

MARRYAT'S RESIDENCE IN JUTLAND

MARKET HARBOUR—GRYLL GRANGE

BERKELEY'S SPORTSMAN IN THE PRAIRIES

PETERBICK'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT

WILL'S RESIDENCE IN THE VALLEY OF SEIT

DORAN'S LIFE OF QUEEN ADELAIDE

THE HOUSE ON THE MOOR—LAVINIA

SAFE GUARDS, by the Bishop of London

HOBBS'S SUBJECTIVE, by Dr. John Brown

THE MOOR COTTAGE—TRANSFORMATION

THE WOMAN IN WHITE, by Wilkie Collins

MAURICE'S LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE

EVAN HARRINGTON, by George Meredith

FORBES'S TRAVELS IN ICELAND

ONE OF THEM, by Charles Lister

VAUGHAN'S ENGLISH REVOLUTIONS

RECREATIONS OF A COUNTRY PARSON

TRISTRAM'S TRAVELS IN THE GREAT SAHARA

ELLICOTT'S LECTURES ON THE LIFE OF CHRIST

THE PILGRIM, edited by J. A. Froude

WYSTER'S CURIOSITIES OF CIVILIZATION

LIFE IN TURKEY, by Walter Thornbury

ANDERSEN'S STORIES FROM JUTLAND

BALLYBLUNDER—MINNIE'S LOVE

A SUMMER RAMBLE IN THE HIMALAYAS

OVER THE CLIFFS, by Mrs. Meredith

THORNBURY'S BRITISH ARTISTS

HIND'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION IN CANADA

DICKENS'S UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER

BONER'S CHAMOIS HUNTING. *New Edit.*

BLUNT'S ESSAYS FROM 'THE QUARTERLY'

ATKINSON'S TRAVELS IN AMOOR

OVER THE CLIFFS, by Mrs. Chantler

BENNETT'S NATURALIST IN AUSTRALASIA

THE SEMI-ATTACHED COUPLE

PEROWNE'S LIFE OF T. G. RAGLAND

CHURTON'S LIFE OF JOSHUA WATSON

KIMBACH'S CIRCLE OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE

THE STORY OF BURST NJAL

MY SHARE OF THE WORLD, by Frances Browne

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS CROSS

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME, by S. Edwards

TYLOR'S TRAVELS IN MEXICO

MUSGRAVE'S BY-ROADS IN PICARDY

ROME IN 1860, by Edward Dicey

THE WILD HUSTRESS, by Mayne Reid

OUR YEAR—LADY ELINOR MORDAUNT

THOUGHTS ON PREACHING, by Daniel Moore

LIFE OF ARY SCHEFFER, by Mrs. Grote

PORT-ROYAL, by Charles Beard

THE BUCKINGHAM PAPERS. *New Series*

THOMSON'S LINCOLN'S INN SERMONS

MILLER'S HEADSHIP OF CHRIST

DAVIS'S RESEARCHES IN CARTHAGE

ALEXANDER CARLILE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

SCRIPTURE LANDS, by G. S. Drew

LIFE AND TIMES OF AONIO PALMARIO

MEMORIALS OF HARROW SUNDAYS

THE MANSE OF MASTLAND

WILSON'S FRENCH INVASION OF RUSSIA

THE EYE-WITNESS, by C. A. Collins

REDEMPTION DRAWEETH NIGH, by Dr. Cunningham

SIMON'S STRAY NOTES ON FISHING

The above List will serve to indicate the *INCLUSIVE* Character of the whole Collection, which now exceeds *SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES*, and to which all Books of acknowledged merit and general interest are added in large numbers on the day of publication.

Single Subscription, ONE GUINEA per Annum,

COMMENCING AT ANY DATE.

First-Class Country Subscription (Fifteen Volumes at One Time) Five Guineas per Annum,

Of the best and newest Works; exchangeable (in sets) at pleasure.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

509, 510 & 511, New Oxford-street, and 20, 21 & 22, Museum-street, London.

T. ROSS,

OPTICIAN

(SON AND SUCCESSOR OF THE LATE ANDREW ROSS),

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS,

HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES,

IMPROVED MICROSCOPE OBJECTIVES,

IMPROVED TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES,

&c. &c. &c.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR MICROSCOPES.

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.

ROSS'S NEW STEREOGRAPHIC LENS.

ROSS'S NEW WHOLE-PLATE PORTRAIT LENS.

ROSS'S NEW LENS for "CARTES DE VISITE" PORTRAITS.

A LARGE STOCK of PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS always on hand.

A LARGE COLLECTION of MICROSCOPIC PREPARATIONS.

RACE, FIELD and OPERA GLASSES, &c., as usual.

See Catalogues, to be had on application at

2 and 3, FEATHERSTONE-BUILDINGS, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

To MICROSCOPISTS and OTHERS.

To complete our system of Manufacture, and to meet the demand for our Instruments, we have built an entirely new Factory; and whilst we shall thus be enabled to continue our improvements in Manufacture, we shall also concede to our Customers every reduction that we can in Price.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

We have carefully arranged our different forms of Stand with various Object-Glasses and Apparatus, so as to offer Microscopes, more or less complete, at certain amounts, in each instance considerably less than the sum of the individual prices of the several parts, and these we keep constantly in stock.

WENHAM'S BINOCULAR MICROSCOPE.

We are now manufacturing, under the immediate superintendence of the Inventor, this valuable addition to the Microscope. Mr. Wenham's arrangement not only gives the most perfect and well-defined stereoscopic vision with any Object-Glass or Eye-Piece, but it can be applied to almost any Microscope, and when adapted, it in no way whatever interferes with the ordinary use of the Instrument.

MALTWOOD'S FINDER FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

This is the only method that has become universal for the purpose of finding Objects.

MICROSCOPIC OBJECTS.

In the endeavour to make our Collection of Prepared Specimens complete in every branch, we have lately secured the sole agency for the sale of some most remarkable transparent injections.

ICELAND SPAR.

We have a number of Cabinet Specimens of this interesting substance on Sale, the pieces having been selected from a large quantity which we have purchased, and besides being of very fine quality, we are enabled to offer them at prices considerably below the ordinary value.

ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

GORHAM'S KALEIDOSCOPIIC COLOUR TOP, &c.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, may be had on application, or sent post free.

SMITH, BECK & BECK,
8, Coleman-street, London, E.C.
and Lister Works, Holloway.

NOW COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME.

Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 31s. 6d.

THE GENERA AND SPECIES OF BRITISH BUTTERFLIES, Illustrated and Classified according to the System now adopted in the British Museum.

By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

This work includes every known Species, in a series of carefully coloured Plates, in which these beautiful insects are represented in their successive stages of Caterpillar, Chrysalis and Butterfly, with the British ones in the centre of the Plate. With Descriptive Letter-press. Uniform with the 'Genera of British Moths,' by the same Author.

Sent post free on receipt of a Post-Office Order for the amount.
London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOW COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 31s. 6d. each vol.

THE GENERA OF BRITISH MOTHS, Classified according to the System now adopted in the British Museum.

By H. NOEL HUMPHREYS.

Illustrated by a Series of Picturesque Groups of Moths, accompanied by their Respective Caterpillars, and the Plants on which they are found.

The Plates are drawn and coloured from Natural Objects, with Descriptive Letter-press. The volumes contain a popular account of each genus of British Moths, with a notice of every Species it contains. All the novelties added to the catalogue of British Species up to the present time, and a large proportion of them are selected to illustrate the Genera in which they belong.

The work is of handsome size (imperial octavo), and printed on thick paper. It is to form a handsome drawing-room book, as well as one of instruction and useful reference on the subject.

Sent post free on receipt of a Post-Office Order for the amount.

London: Paul Jerrard & Son, 170, Fleet-street, E.C.

PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE & CO.—

Every description on Sale or Hire, NEW and SECOND-HAND. Lists, gratis, post free.—301, Regent-street.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S NEW WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT, 16, GROSVENOR-STREET, BOND-STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.—PIANOFORTES of all Classes for Sale and Hire.

J. H. DALLMEYER, OPTICIAN

(Son-in-Law and Pupil of the late ANDREW ROSS), Respectfully begs to inform the Scientific Public that he exclusively manufactures the

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE

according to A. R.'s processes, who has also bequeathed to him the whole of the Machinery &c. employed for that purpose.—TERRESTRIAL TELESCOPES (all kinds) of the most perfect description.

J. H. D. having devoted much time to the construction of

MICROSCOPES and MICROSCOPIC OBJECT-GLASSES,

inheriting also one-half of the Implements, &c. used for the production of the latter, has succeeded still further to improve them, the result of protracted analytic dissections. The first of these, a NEW QUARTER-INCH OBJECT-GLASS, was exhibited at a Soiree of the Microscopical Society, in March, 1860. For particulars, see previous Numbers, or Catalogue.

IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES

(from from Distinction, &c.)

* See J. H. D. Paper read at the Meeting of the London Photographic Society (Journal, June 15th).

Catalogues may be had on application at

No. 19, BLOOMSBURY-STREET, OXFORD-STREET, W.C.

APPARATUS and CHEMICALS,

Folding, Rigid, and Stereoscopic CAMERAS in variety, combining great portability and lightness, with every adjustment suggested by the most experienced Operators.

Water-tight Glass and Gutta-Percha Baths, Pressure Frames, Plate-Holders, and all needful Apparatus, of best Quality only.—LENSES by Ross, Lenoir, and Vallinot.

COLLOIDIONS for Positive and Negative Pictures, highly sensitive and uniform in action. Varnishes, Cases, Panes, Albumenized Salt Paper, and every requisite for the Amateur or Professional Photographer.

Importers of the True Saxo Paper. Wholesale Manufacturers of all Chemical Preparations.—Illustrated Catalogue, free, on application.

BOLTON & BARNITT,

Operative and Photographic Chemists,

146, HOLBORN BARS, London.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

The usual HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of 8s. 6d. a Share on the Shares of the Company, will be in course of Payment on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock (Saturdays excepted).

F. A. ENGELBACH,

Actuary and Secretary.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, ACCOUNTS and BALANCE SHEET of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY for the year 1860

are now published, and may be had by a written or personal application to the Head Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Society,

30, King-street, Chancery, E.C., London.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FIRE and LIFE.

Office—

81, CORNHILL, and 70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON,

and in Bristol, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, Hamburg, Berlin

FIRE Insurances DUE at LADY-DAY should be paid on the 25th March, or within fifteen days after.—The next Septennial calculation of life profits will be made in the year 1862, and all Policies effected prior to the 31st of December in this year will participate in the bonus subsequently to be declared.—This Company combines the advantages of a large accumulated capital, every modern system of Insurance, and the experience of 150 years.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 3s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000 at death by Accident, or 5s. weekly for injury.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM FOR VOLUNTEERS.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

75,000 has been already PAID as COMPENSATION.

For further information, apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (late 3, Old Broad-street).

ANNUAL INCOME, 40,000.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

ESTABLISHED 1837. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9.

AND BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

1, PRINCES-STREET, Bank, London.

Major-General ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.

Every description of Life Assurance business transacted, with or without Participation in profits.

Extracts from Tables.

| (PROPRIETARY.) | | | | (MUTUAL.) | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Age | Half-Prem. First 7 Years. | Whole Prem. remainder of Life. | Yrs. Mos. | Age | Annual Prem. | Half-Yearly Premium. | Quarterly Premium. |
| 20 | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | Yrs. Mos. | 20 | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 30 | 1 1 0 | 3 3 6 | 30 | 3 | 2 7 8 | 1 4 3 | 0 13 3 |
| 40 | 1 6 3 | 2 13 6 | 40 | 4 | 3 1 4 | 1 6 4 | 0 13 4 |
| 50 | 3 3 6 | 4 5 0 | 50 | 5 | 3 7 10 | 1 6 4 | 0 13 5 |
| 60 | 3 6 8 | 6 13 4 | 60 | 6 | 3 8 5 | 1 4 8 | 0 12 6 |

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

LONDON—82, King William-street.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1860.

The THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held at Edinburgh, on Monday, the 25th of February. The following results were communicated in the Report by the Directors, showing the operations of the Company during the year 1860:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Amount proposed for Assurance during the year, contained in 1,384 Proposals..... | £307,747 0 0 |
| Amount of Assurances accepted, and for which Policies were issued, contained in 1,307 Policies..... | 765,897 0 0 |
| Annual Premiums on New Policies..... | 22,265 4 6 |
| Claims by Death during the year, exclusive of Bonus Additions..... | 104,336 14 8 |
| Annual Revenue at 18th November..... | 304,161 13 7 |
| Arising from Premiums..... | £307,500 4 6 |
| From Interest on the Invested Funds..... | 76,689 9 6 |
| | £304,161 13 7 |

Accumulated Fund, invested in Government Securities, in land, mortgages, &c.....£1,505,583 13 6

Average amount of New Assurances annually for the last 14 years, Half a Million sterling, being the largest amount of business transacted in that period by any Insurance Company.

WILL THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

NOTE.—An Adjourned Meeting will be held in May, to receive the Report on the Division of Profits for the past Quinquennial period.

SPECIAL NOTICE. PELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1797.

70, LOMBARD-STREET, E.C. and 57, CHANCERY CROSS, S.W.

Directors.

Octavius E. Coope, Esq.

William Cotton, Esq. D.C.L.

F.R.S.

John Davis, Esq.

James A. Gordon, Esq. M.D.

F.R.S.

Edward Hawkins, jun. Esq.

M.P.

Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq. M.P.

Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.

Wm. James Lancaster, Esq.

John Lubbock, Esq. F.R.S.

Benjamin Shaw, Esq.

Matthew Whitting, Esq.

Meredith Wryll, jun. Esq.

M.P.

Robert Tucker, Secretary and Actuary.

BONUS.

ALL POLICIES effected on the Return System, and existing on the 1st of July, 1861, will participate in the next Division of Profits, subject to such of them as have not then been in force for five years, being continued until the completion of that period.

On Life Interests in possession or reversion; also upon other approved security in connection with Life Assurances.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply at the Offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—£100,000.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. the EARL of YARBOROUGH, Lord-Lieut. of

The Rev. JOHN EDMUND COX, M.A. F.S.A. St. Helen's,

Bishopsgate.

W. F. DOBSON, Esq. M.A. Woodville, Gravesend.

For a trifling extra premium a Policy can be had payable during life on the occurrence of Paralysis, Insanity, or Blindness, or in the event of total disablement by any accident.

Every kind of Assurance granted on one or more lives.

Clergymen and Members of the Universities taken at lower rates of premium than those ordinarily charged.

The Society gives annually an Exhibition of 500 annuities, tenable for three years, at each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, to be competed for by sons or nominees of Proprietors and Assured Members.

Annuitants on very favourable terms to old lives.

JOHN SHERIDAN, Manager.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch

and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and

Maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, St. Mark, and 34, Royal Exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A. BLACKBORNE

informs the Nobility and Public that, having bought the Entire Stock of CURIOUS ANCIENT and MODERN MECHANICAL, made of Thread, from Madame Verdy, of Antwerp, at a discount of 40 per cent. off, will offer them for SALE on MONDAY NEXT, the 8th inst., and following days, at prices that will insure their speedy clearance, so as not to interfere with his regular trade.—Brunelleschi and Spanish Depot, 52, South Audley-street, London.

CAUTION.—SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS,

TUCKER'S PATENT, or SOMMIER TUCKER. Comfortable, cleanly, simple, portable and inexpensive. Purchasers are respectfully warned against imitations and imitations in which somewhat of the general appearance of the SLEE'S SPRING MATTRESS is carefully preserved, but all its essential advantages are sacrificed.

WILLIAM SLEE & SONS, having now the entire of the Patent Right, are able to announce the following considerably

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.

Size No. 1 for Bedsteads 3 feet wide 31s. 6d.

" " " " " " 27s. 6d.

" " " " " " 25s. 6d.

Other sizes in proportion. To be obtained of almost all respectable Upholsterers and Bedding Warehousemen.

ESPECIAL NOTICE should be taken that each Spring Mattress bears upon the label, "Tucker's Patent."

ELKINGTON & CO. PATENTERS of the

ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c. beg to intimate that they have added to their stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

23, REGENT-STREET, S.W. and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; 29, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWBURY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS & CO., Tea-Merchants, 8, King William-street, City. Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., 3s. and 4s.; rich Souchong, 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d., and 4s.; Pure Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., and 1s. 6d. Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage-free to any railway station or market-town in England. A Price Current free. Sugars at market-prices. All goods carriage-free within eight miles of the City.

BURROW'S MALVERN LANDSCAPE

GLASSES are the best Field Glasses for Sportsmen and Officers. Three Guineas and a Half and Six Guineas each, in silver cases.

"This is the best binocular telescope yet invented."—*Bell's Life.*

Sent on receipt of P. O. Orders to

W. & J. BURROW, GREAT MALVERN.

Testimonials free on application.

N.B.—A Discount to Volunteer Officers purchasing them Glasses for Rifle Clubs.

DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.

A large assortment of new and good Patterns. See that you get it.

CUT TABLE GLASS.

First-class Quality—Superior Taste—Low Prices.

ALFRED B. PEARCE, 32, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.

Established 1760.

ALLEN'S PATENT PORTMANTEAUS

and TRAVELLING BAGS, with SQUARE OPENINGS; Ladies' Wardrobe Trunks, Dressing Bags, with Silver Fittings; Trunks, Cases, Writing Cases, and Dressing Cases, and all articles for Home or Continental Travelling. Illustrated Catalogue post free. J. W. ALLEN, Manufacturer and Patentee, 32 and 34, Strand, London, W.

Also, Allen's Patent Trunk, Catalogue of Officers' Bedsteads, Washstand Stands, Canteens, &c. post free.

SHIRTS, unequalled for quality and accuracy

of fit. Sizes or measures registered for future orders, and FAMILY HOSE, in Stockings, Socks, Vests and Drawers, of the best description and newest styles, in every material for the season.—FOPE & PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

AS INTERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED,

WOTHERSPOUN & CO., GLASGOW and LONDON.

PAPER and ENVELOPES

The CHEAPEST HOUSE in the Kingdom.

Carriage paid to the Country on Orders over 20s.

Per Ream. Poolcap Paper.....Per Ream.

Useful Cream Laid Note, 32. 6d. Black Bordered Note, 5s.

Super Thick Paper.....3s. 6d. Quires for.....1s. 4d.

Patent Stamp Paper.....3s. 6d. Quires for.....1s. 4d.

Superfine Thick Cream Laid Envelope, 6d. per 100,

or 4s. 6d. per 1,000.

Good Copy-Books, 40 pages, 3s. per dozen, or 22s. 6d. per gross.

PARTRIDGE & COZENS

1, CHANCERY-LANE, and 109, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

MALVERN POTASH WATER

Owes its great excellence to the purity of the HOLY WELL WATER, with which it is made.

Preferred to Soda Water as a refreshing Draught, and valuable as a Corrective for

ACIDITY, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, &c.

May be drunk freely by the most delicate with advantage to the general health.

Apply to W. & J. BURROW, Great Malvern.

Sole Local Agents for J. SCHWEPPE & CO'S

SEITZER, VICHY, SODA, and LITHIA WATERS;

And Sole Proprietors of

"BURROW'S TARACACUM" for Liver Complaints.

MESS

AG

Old Jewry,

they con-

to a sub-

and the Custom-

effects to a

their Office

Crux des

Packer and

[illegible]

"THE STORY OF OUR LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR."—*Shakespeare.*

THE FOURTH VOLUME

OF

ALL THE YEAR ROUND,

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS,

Now ready, price 5s. 6d., bound in cloth, contains

GREAT EXPECTATIONS, a New Story, by CHARLES DICKENS.

To be continued from week to week until completed.

A DAY'S RIDE, A LIFE'S ROMANCE, by CHARLES LEVER, concluded.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA, being the Christmas Number for 1860.

AMERICA.—Mount Vernon Papers. Black Weather from the South. American Sleeping Cars. A Tour in the Mammoth Cave. American Snake Stories. A Scene in the Cotton Country. Scenery of South Carolina. Charleston City. American Volunteer Firemen.

ANTIQUITY.—Five Hundred Years Ago.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Pay for your Places. Volunteers at Hythe. Soldiers and Sailors.

BIOGRAPHY.—A Beautiful Devil [Angélique Tiquet]. Despised and Forgotten.

CHINA.—Chinamen Afloat. The Man for China. Chinamen's Dinners. Flaws in China.

THE CLERGY.—The Wolf at the Church Door.

COMMERCE.—On Spec.

COLONIES.—Episcopacy in the Rough [British Columbia]. The Jamaica Revivals.

THE DRAMA.—Much Better than Shakespeare.

EDUCATION.—Stomach for Study.

GEOLOGY.—Stones for Building.

HEALTH.—Sanitary Science. Registration of Sickness.

HISTORY.—A Yorkist Tragedy. King Henry the Fifth's Spoons. The King of Yvetot.

INDIA.—The Englishman in Bengal.

ITALY.—A Cardinal Secretary of State. A Roman Reception. City of Flowers and Flower of Cities. A Roman Soldier. Our Roman Inn. Going to the Front. Four Vatican Pictures. The Opera at Rome. Our Roman Day. A Roman Cook's Oracle. Waiting for Capua. Gauls in Rome.

JOURNALISM.—When Greek meets Greek. [A Greek Newspaper.] Unique Publishing. On the Parish [Local Newspapers].

LEGENDS.—A Legend of the Aryan Race. Bouquet from the Baltic.

MANNERS.—Concerning Dining. Real Mysteries of Paris and London. A Fountain in the Village. Pedlar's Congress. Thoroughly English Fashions. A French Looking-Glass for England. The Inconvenience of being a Cornish Man. Happy and Unhappy Couples. Christmas Eve in College. My Learned Friends. The Table-d'Hôte. Boxing Day. Mr. Singleman on Tea.

MAGIC.—Magic and Science.

MUSIC.—Mr. Hullah's Classes.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Earliest Man. In Praise of Bears. Silk for the Multitude. More about Silkworms. Transmutation of Species. The Great Sower. Oysters.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.—The Moon. Water Everywhere. Wonders of the Sea. Hard Frosts. Under the Sea.

POETRY.—My Will. Poor Margaret. The Manse. Longings. Transplanted. The World of Love. Rejoice! Forgiven. Snow. Forest Voices. The Watch. Changes. Northern Lights. The Flight. The Sacred City. Guesses. The Statue.

POETS.—Poets at Fault. Proscribed Poetry.

POOR LAW.—Poor Law Doctors. A New Chamber of Horrors [Administration of the Poor Law]. The Frozen-out Poor Law.

PRUSSIA.—Policemen in Prussia.

RAILWAYS.—Some Railway Points.

RUSSIA.—Russian Foundling Hospitals.

SPORT.—Hunting the Stag in Germany.

THE STAGE.—Managers and Music Halls.

STORIES.—Uncle's Salvage. Under the Snow. Up a Step Ladder. The Grey Woman. Lady Seamer's Escape. A Public Reception. My Father's Secret. The Family Penhouse.

SYRIA.—The French in Lebanon.

THE UNCOMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.—The big Bottle.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA,

Being the Double Number for Christmas,

CONTAINS

Chapter I. The Village. Chapter II. The Money. Chapter III. The Club-Night. Chapter IV. The Seafaring Man. Chapter V. The Restitution.

The Three preceding Volumes are always to be had.

Published also in Weekly Numbers, price 2d., and in Monthly Parts, at 26, Wellington-street, London, W.C.; and by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, Piccadilly, W.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 26, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.
Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, at his office, 4, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, 26, Wellington-street, in said county, Publisher, at 26, Wellington-street aforesaid.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, April 6, 1861.